JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,631—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER IS
CALVERT'S,
Guaranteed to contain 15 % Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC, the strongest Disinfectant known.
In 6d., 1s, and 1s., 6d. Tins (English rates).
Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.V.L.GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th March
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4972	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,283	350	7th March '96
MARIA THERESIA	V. Obermanns	3,043	350	7th April '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,225	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delaroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4060	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 12th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buarch in the foregoing or any order. (Weather-permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, about the 14th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about the 11th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet al Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

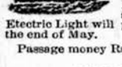
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

BRITISH & COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "JOHANNESBERG," 4,444 Gross Register, with First Class accommodation for 50 Passengers and fitted throughout with Electric Light will probably SAIL on or about 12th May, for PLYMOUTH.
Passage money Rs. 425.
Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
B. and C. S. N. Co., Ld.

BRITISH & COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



S. S. "FORT SALISBURY," 4,404 Gross Register, with First Class accommodation for 50 Passengers and fitted throughout with Electric Light will probably SAIL for PLYMOUTH, about the end of May.
Passage money Rs. 425.
Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
B. and C. S. N. Co., Ld.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART-LABELLED BRANDIES EXCEL ALL OTHER BRANDS!!

		Cash.	Credit.
Special Invalid Brandy	per doz. Rs.	82 0	90 8
Fine Old Pale Cognac	" "	52 8	58 8
Old Pale Cognac	" "	45 8	51 0
Pale Cognac	" "	39 8	44 0
Extra Special Liqueur	per bot. "	7 0	8 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!

A NEW DISCOVERY
IS USED AS THE MEDIUM IN
KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTER.

IT CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS.
IT REMOVES ALL SUSPENDED MATTER.
IT ÆRATES THE FILTERING WATER.
IT IS EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

THE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED FROM DESIGNS
PREPARED BY KEMP & CO.
EASILY CLEANED.
VERY PORTABLE.
STRONG AND HANDSOME.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
PRICE: 1 Gallon Size, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

NEW SHIRTINGS
JUST ARRIVED.

CAMBRICS. A Splendid Assortment of the latest Designs, Blue, Pink, Mauve, Stripes and &c.

OXFORD MATTS. The New Soft Material, White, Blue, Pink, Mauve, and Fancy

SOFT GAUZES. All the New Colours.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

NEW ZEPHYRS.

PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
FANCY STRIPES, As. 10.
FANCY CHECKS, As. 5 to As. 10.

CREPONS.

NEW CROCODILE CREPON, As. 14.
"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.

CAMBRICS.

FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PRINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon..... " 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames..... " 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	" 8	Ordinary Glass	" 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPEGIAL APPOINTMENT.

TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA: Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peit, City.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1895, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having tendered his resignation) and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS, who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney for
Messrs. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
of London and India.
Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction, and Government Workhouse, Bombay, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.
Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.
The undersigned is prepared to receive sealed Tenders up to noon on the 13th March 1896.
No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
Apply to
Acting Superintendent, House of Correction.
H. M.'s House of Correction, Bombay, 6 March, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 645 of 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANANRAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soondarji Damji on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, on the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 75, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.
G. U. PARRAT,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the year, 1896-97, will be received up to 10th March, 1896, at the Society's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where Forms of Tender and Specification and other information can be obtained.
Byculla, 3rd March, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.
Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; to 1 dozen, Rs. 8.
It is most efficacious and quick in its cure
A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London & Liverpool.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

ATTENTION!

THE DATE—SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH.

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS NIGHT'S AMUSEMENT.

Return and Grand Opening Performance of

MR. HUDSON'S

NEW SURPRISE PARTY.

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

A Lightning Performance, Exquisitely staged, with a fund of humour and pathos in itself irresistible.

And carefully note that our Unique Organisation can only appear for a short Season only, and there will be a complete change of programme every second performance.

14 STAR ARTISTS,

Who have just completed the most phenomenal success on record at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, having performed continuously every night for

5 CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Reserved Seats Rs. 4, booked at SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9-15 precisely.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL"

ARRIVED 7TH MARCH, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th March, 1896.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE is this day REMOVED to No. 1, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that two CERTIFICATES Nos. 158 and 322 for SHARES Nos. 12040 and 4590, of the Bank of Bombay, standing in the name of the late GOVIND MAHADEV, have been Lost, Stolen or Mislaid. Due Notice thereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificates in any way.

GANESH GOVIND SAHASRABUDE,
Administrator to the Estate of the late Govind Mahadeo.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1896.

TIME TABLE OF EVENTS.

All Horses for Competition should be on the Horse Show Ground not later than 2-30 p.m. on the days specified below.

JUDGING WILL COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

1ST DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 9TH.

JUDGING.

Class A. Chargers.
" B.—Stallions.
" G.—Single Harness Classes.
" K. 2—Tandems.

Special Prizes.—Best Turnouts, Single Harness, Dealers Horses,

COMPETITIONS.

Driving.—Tandems.
Jumping.—Ponies.

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

JUDGING.

Class C.—Hunters.
" D.—Ladies' Hunters and Hacks.
" F.—Children's Ponies.
" H.—Horses in Double Harness.

Special Prizes.—Best Turnouts, Pairs,

COMPETITIONS.

Jumping.—Horses.
Driving.—Double Harness.

3RD DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

JUDGING.

Class E.—Pole Ponies,
K 1.—Teams.

Special Prizes.—For best Horse, For best Pony, For best Country-bred } in the Show.

COMPETITION.

Driving, Single Harness.
Driving, Teams.

Parade of Prize Winners.
Distribution of Prizes.

N. B.—All horses competing must have a ticket attached showing class in which they compete and their number on Catalogue. These tickets will as far as possible be issued on Saturday. But competitors who have been overlooked are requested to apply for the tickets at the Office, Sirdar's Mansions, on Monday.

J. NEUBERG,

81, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100, Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins .....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... " 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts ..... " 6-0 " 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year, Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
(Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 5, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, at half-past 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 set of Crown Derby tea-service in 5 pieces, a set of chemists' weighing and weights an English Grindstone bag, despatch box, fur fleece and tiles.

6 bundles wire-netting.
2 sets an engine lathe, leather single harness.
2 gentlemen's saddles.
1 case 50 yards silk yarn.

On account of the concerned—

11 cases, 28 tins, and 4 tins 1 case confectionery, 8 cases castor oil, and 5 cases vinegar, damaged by sea-water.
12 cases confectionery damaged by sea-water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong Madras-built light brougham with moveable shutters.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 chestnut Australian mare, 15-1, 7 years, bought out of stable 2 years ago, in regular work as a charger and hack, very quiet and gentle, no tricks, good trapper and ladies' hack, fast trotter.
1 well-bred brown waler gelding, 15-3, 8 years, very fast, handsome, and good trotter.
1 chestnut Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 C. B. bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 pure-bred Jaffarabad cow now giving 6 seers, and when in full milk 14 seers daily.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Market Lines, next to Jaffer Suleiman's Dispensary, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glass-ware, Chubb's lock, safe, harmonium, fish bowl on stand, Treacher's whole plate camera in tripod, bellows, body, reversible Dalmeier's rectilinear lense, with dishes, paper, printing frames, and chemicals, strong-built dog-cart, lamps, etc., the property of Lieutenant A. W. HEAPY proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also open carved furniture, Elkington's plated ware, crockery and glass-ware, silverware, gold hunting watch by George Welsh, New York, real Chubb's small safe, strong-built light victoria, bay Arab horse, harness, very old white and blue China jar, fish bowl on stand, garden pump, water colours and engravings, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of Dr. J. GERSON DA CUNHA, changing residence.

Cat logues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, WATCH-MAKERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS, DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DIAS, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., the stock-in trade and effects of the said deceased, consisting of clocks and timepieces, watches, watch glasses and springs, watch-guards and chains, watchmakers' tools, polishing machines, turning lathe and drill, iron safe on stand, glass show cases, tables; pictures, 2 sets of plated tea-service, double barrel breech-loading central fire gun by ward, two musical boxes, flasks of gin, salad oil, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, and McKenzie, rich glass and crockery-ware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., nearly new victoria, young bay Arab horse, harness, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood drawing and bed room furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate grand cottage pianoforte by Beare and Son, Berlin, musical box with six spare cylinders, each playing 8 tunes, mandoline, strong built roomy landau, powerful pony waler horse, harness, pictures, windproof lamps, table ornaments, Ceilone carpet, large ice box, flower pots, etc., the property of W. CROWDER Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 VACANT PIECES OF LAND AND A PORTION OF A RANGE OF A CHAWL AT WORLEE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOANSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the chawl hereinafter mentioned as Lot No. 1, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1896, at 4 p.m., by order of the transferee of the mortgage, and the purchaser from the second mortgagee of a portion of a range of the chawl described as Lot No. 2, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee to the estate and effects of Pandurang Raghoba, an insolvent, the right, title, interest, and claim of the said insolvent in the following properties, which will be sold in two lots, as follows:—

LOT NO 1 AT 4 P.M.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of batty land, containing by admeasurement 2,540 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 276, new No. B-12276, old survey Nos. 110, 101, and new survey No 3-2735, all which premises are situated at Worlee, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hosungjee Hormusjee, on the west by the property of Dadajee Ghilajee, on the north by the property of Pandurang Keroba, and on the south by the property of Damodhur Raghoba.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of batty land, containing by admeasurement 1,500 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3135, new No. B-12821, old survey Nos. 110, 101 and new survey Nos. 3-3051, 3-3053, and all which premises are situated at Worlee, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Damodhur Raghoba, on the south by the property of Jumnadass Khooshall, on the west partly by the property of Jumnadass Khooshall and partly by the property of Antone Francis Louis, and on the east by the property of Govind Hirjee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of batty land, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3135 new No. B 12821 old Nos. 110, 101, and new survey Nos. 3-3051, 3-3053, and all which premises are situated at Worlee, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and west by the property of Damodhur Raghoba, on the north by the property of Govind Hirjee, and on the south by the property of Juggonnath Hirjee.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of batty land, containing by admeasurement 6,110 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 293, new Nos. B-11963 B-11966, and new survey Nos. 3-933, 3-2354, and all which premises are situated at Worlee, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east partly by the property of Damodhur Raghoba and partly by the property of Manuel Jao Kinny, on the south by the property of Manuel Jao Kinny and partly by the property of Damodhur Raghoba, on the west by the property of Antone Francis Luis, and on the north by the property of Philip Caitan Kinny and Possia Chabia Nackwa.

FIFTHLY.—All that place or parcel of batty land, containing by admeasurement 2,380 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 697 new No. 3-12673 and new survey No. 3 2755, and all which premises are situated at Worlee in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property of Damodhur Raghoba, on the north by the property of Raghoba Harichand, and on the west and south by the property of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, all of which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Pandurang Raghoba, and are now in the occupation of Bhauram Raghoba.

LOT NO 2 AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement about 90 square yards, with the messuage, tenement, or a portion of a range of chawl standing thereon, situate at Worlee Road, Madhli Pakhady, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 216 (2) Street No. 48 A, and consisting of two compartments, and bounded on the east by the said Worlee Madhli Pakhady Road, on the west and south by private passages, and on the north by a moiety of the aforesaid range of chawl belonging to Bhauram Raghoba, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the aforesaid purchaser of the said premises from the second mortgagee thereof.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

By order of P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1896, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road, Fish Markets, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendant of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style sent at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. Per Hand. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Store depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to th. Byculla Club:—

A quantity of unserviceable medical stores.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJEE BARSEE COTTON PRESS, Co., LD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Manordas Harakhchand and his wife Kasabai, and on account and risk of Bhagwandas Jethabhoy, 93 shares of the Gocouldas Culliangee parsee Cotton Press., Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WENESDAY, the 18th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of very valuable plants, consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poonas roses, begonia ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, and other flowering shrubs, the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,50,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING

CEYLON AND OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Horse Show, Oval.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m; 8-30 p.m., Farewell Meeting. (Ladies invited.)
Royal Bombay Yacht Club dance.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Grosvenor left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Baron Ardrossar and Muke Maru left the dock on Saturday.

A PURDAH PARTY.—A purdah party will be given, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood's bungalow, Pawal Road.

PENSION.—Mr. McLelland, Chief Engineer of the Jamnagar State, who, after eighteen years' service, has just retired, is to be granted a pension of £300 a year.

RETIREMENT.—It is reported that Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Surat, is likely to retire on pension at the end of the year.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from Saturday last the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 39, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

DIVINE SERVICE.—In connection with the twenty-ninth anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., will conduct Divine Service in English, at the Samaj Mandir, to-day, at 6 p.m. Friends and sympathisers are requested to attend.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.—The ensuing Provincial Conference will be held at Karachi about the end of April next, at which, we understand, Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, pleader, Bombay High Court, has consented to preside. The selection will be generally considered to be a happy one.

THEFT AT BOMBAY SURGICAL MANUFACTURING CO.—Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji, proprietor of the Bombay Surgical Manufacturing Company, at Haines Road, Byculla, has made a report to the police that some time during Wednesday last eighteen different kinds of dental instruments, valued at Rs. 22, had been stolen from a show case in the premises of the company.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the District, will preside at the next, annual general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be held at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday, the 24th instant. Mrs. Gatacre has kindly consented to distribute prizes to the successful essayiste from the local colleges and schools at the meeting.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson charged Lukhoo and six other Hindus, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Falkland Road, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with dice and money. The accused were arrested by the police in the act of gambling in a room on the third floor of a house rented by No. 1, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. The magistrate fined No. 1 Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

FOUR MONTHS FOR A DRINK.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, John O'Neil, a seaman on board the s. s. Caledonia, was charged with theft and abetment of theft in respect of a box of champaigne. The accused, with the assistance of Newnham, another seaman on board the same vessel, removed a box of champaigne from No. 2 hold, and opening a bottle enjoyed the drink. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

WEDDING.—A marriage was celebrated, on Saturday, between Mr. Chas. Dashway of Harmston's Circus and Miss Emily Cooke, the eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Cooke, who is well known in India as a leading circus proprietor. The wedding took place at the Secretariat, and was conducted in the most quiet manner, owing to the recent death of the father of Mr. Dashway. The bestman was Mr. Collis Barry, Miss Pauline Cooke, the sister of the bride, was also present. Yesterday (Sunday) the newly wedded couple received their friends at the Gymkhana Hotel, and many good wishes were expressed for their future happiness.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Nareiwady, Mount Road, touching the death of Antoba Gungaram, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, residing at that locality. Deceased was formerly a mill labourer, but for the last twelve months could not attend his work as he was suffering from fever and cough. About 9 o'clock, on Friday evening, he had taken his meal as usual and went to bed. About 4 o'clock, on the following morning, he was found missing from his bed, and on a search being made his dead body was discovered floating on the surface of water in a well close by the house. The police were informed, and the body was taken out of the well, which had a high parapet wall round it. There were no external mark of violence on the body, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

CANTATA.—We hear that the Bombay Auxiliary of the Sunday School Union are preparing a cantata to be given by children and adults in the Town Hall. Mr. Ralph Peel, who has a train of choirs of a thousand and more children's voices at home, has very generously taken the matter up, and his conductorship will be a guarantee of success. The Auxiliary has been fortunate in securing such soloists as Mrs. Farlow, Miss Humphrey, and Mr. Coates. All that remains now is for the superintendents and teachers to enthuse the children and to bring them or send them to the weekly practices at St. Andrew's Kirk. Several Sunday schools will be represented. The cantata is to be given on behalf of the Vernacular Sunday School lessons lately published by the Auxiliary.

HARISCHANDRA AT THE NOVELTY IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—To-morrow (Tuesday) Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Balivalla, the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre, gives a representation of the popular play of "Harischandra" in connection with his Victoria Theatrical Company for the benefit of the Animals Hospital. The Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, President, and Members of the Executive and General Committee of the Hospital, General and Mrs. Gatacre, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., H. E. the Persian Consul-General and Staff, and the leading Parsee and Hindu merchants and citizens have signified their intention to be present on the occasion, thus testifying their appreciation of the humane object with which Mr. Balivala has given his services to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

OLD HANDS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Macoonda Harri and Govind Vithoo, old offenders, were charged at the instance of Inspector Sloane, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a turban and a silk dhotur, of the collective value of Rs. 16, the property of Krishna Luximon, residing at Durgadavie Road, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. During the absence of the complainant, on the morning of the 6th instant, both the accused entered the house, and having helped themselves with the turban and the dhotur, which had been left hanging on a peg in the room, walked away. They then proceeded to a Marwaree in the locality, and pledged the articles with him for a small sum of money. Complainant returned home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and finding his turban and dhotur missing, reported the matter to the police, with the result that the accused, being old offenders, were arrested on suspicion, and the stolen articles were recovered from the Marwaree. They were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW ETC.—The annual soiree of this institution will take place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday next, at 9 p.m. The Committee of the Cercle have drawn up a very entertaining programme for the occasion. Miss Linda Pedraza will give "Berceuse" on the piano, and Miss M. H. Mehta will give "Guillaume Tell." Mrs. Hamilton will give the song. "Canzon-Romance Francaise," Mrs. H. N. Seervai will sing "The Dream of Home," and Mr. Arranger "Serenade de Pedro." Mrs. A. G. Stephen will play "Polonaise de Valse de Concert" and "Romance Andante" by Sarasate, on the violin, this being the last occasion that Mrs. Stephen will appear before Bombay audiences, as she is shortly to leave Bombay with her husband for Batavia. The literary portion of the programme includes a monologue, "Les prunes," by Mr. Arranger, "Chez la cliente" by Mr. Arranger, "De la critique" by Mr. J. Aranjo, "Les aventures d'un preux" by Mr. E. J. Davar, and "Le poete et le pot" by Mr. J. B. Petit. Mr. Arranger and Mr. Petit will render the "Scene du sonnet" from "Cinthrope," and Mr. C. M. M. Cursetjee and Mr. E. J. Davar will play an amusing comedy, "Un Monsieur mas commode." Tickets to the soiree can be had through members.

DOCTOR FOR JAMNAGAR.—In Kattyawar it is felt for duly qualified lady medical men to attend to Native princesses and Purdah ladies, and other women of rank in the Bai Ratanbai Master, formerly a petitioner of Bombay, having qualified course of studies in the Madras Hospital and Children and Lying-in-Hospital, direct from Madras to Jamnagar on and Vukutbe had been suffering from internal complications. On arrival she opened a medical establishment, and commenced to practise. Her services were soon called into requisition by the Durbar, and her pay was fixed for the time at Rs. 750 a month. Dr. Ratanbai Master is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice at Jamnagar, where her skill in the treatment of female complaints has gained her a reputation seldom earned by native professionals of her class. During her career in Bombay she was called by the Dhurumpore State to attend upon one of the ladies of the Durbar, and after successfully treating her, Raja Saheb Narayen Devjee gave Dr. Ratanbai Master a certificate testifying to her skilful treatment of her patient. Mr. L. V. S. Dessi, of another minor State, also bore testimony to her qualifications as a successful medical attendant upon a sick lady of his family. A Mahomedan gentleman of rank has also acknowledged that his family had received kind and efficient treatment at Dr. Ratanbai's hands.

ENTERTAINMENT TO AN INDIAN STUDENT.—On Saturday evening, the 8th February, a very largely attended concert was given at the Brinsmead Rooms, Wigmore Street, London, in honour of the departure of Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, barister-at-law, for India, after a successful career in England. During his five years' stay in England Mr. Dehlavi contributed some very striking articles to the "Pall Mall Magazine" and other well-known reviews, and otherwise utilised his time to the best of his ability. Mr. Asghar Ali (B.A., I.C.S.), in the opening speech, said that, while they had many lawyers in India—in fact, sometimes too many—there was still a very wide scope for literary talent. He hoped that Mr. Dehlavi would fulfil the great promise that his literary endeavours had given in this country. Mr. M. A. Jinnah followed in feeling terms, and Mr. Roy paid a tribute to Mr. Dehlavi's high character, on behalf of his Hindu friends, amongst whom he was as popular as amongst his own co-religionists. Mr. Dehlavi, in response, spoke with warm appreciation of English life as he has found it, and expressed his determination to use, as far as lay in his power, for the benefit of his country the experience he has acquired there. The concert which finished the evening was a pronounced success—thanks to Mr. Dehlavi's friends, English and Indian, who organised it. The English songs, recitations and many pretty skirt dances were highly appreciated. But the items which caused greatest delight and amusement, especially to the English part of the audience, were Hindustani and Punjabi songs and recitations. One English lady sang a Persian song, and another gave a Persian recitation, in perfect accent, astonishing even those who are well-versed in that language.—On the Sunday following, a cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. M. A. Ghani, and seconded by Maulvie Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, was passed at a general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, for his past services to that society. Mr. Dehlavi made a pathetic and stirring farewell speech in reply.

DEPARTURE OF SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL TURNBULL.

SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL P. S. TURNBULL, M.D., retiring Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, Mrs., and the two Misses Turnbull, left for Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail-steamer Shannon, taking with them the hearty good wishes of their numerous friends. About noon a number of officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service, and nearly the whole staff of the Surgeon-General's establishment, assembled under the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder to say good-bye to the retiring Surgeon-General. Amongst those present were: Dr. H. Cook, the new Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, and Mrs. Cook; Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, I. M. D., including Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; Surgeon-Major Hatch, Principal, Grant Medical College; Surgeon-Major K. Manser, of the J. J. Hospital; Surgeon Major Collie, of Rutnagerry, and Mrs. Collie; Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V. C., Acting Health Officer, Bombay Port; Surgeon-Major Nariman; Surgeon-Major Kirtiker; Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot, Secretary to the Surgeon-General; Surgeon-Captain Herbert; Surgeon-Captain Street, of the J. J. Hostital; Surgeon-Captain Hojel, of the St. George's Hospital; Mr. Sorabji Dorabji Vacha, and the whole staff of the Surgeon-General's establishment. About a quarter past 12 o'clock Dr. Turnbull, accompanied by his son and daughters, drove from the Esplanade Hotel to the Apollo Bunder, where on alighting they were heartily received by those present. Dr. Turnbull and his family were then decorated by Mrs. Vacha with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets, which compliments they acknowledged with due courtesy, and, after shaking hands with all, Dr. Mr., and the Misses Turnbull, consisting of Surgeon-Major Cook and Mrs. Cook, Drs. Grayfoot and Crimmin, and Mr. Vacha, left the bunder in a steam-launch belonging to the Port Health Officer, and proceeded to the mail-steamer. Amongst the other passengers who left for Europe by the same mail-steamer were General Sir John Watson, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Major H. C. B. Grey, Mr. F. A. Graham, Captain H. S. Cane, Mr. Seymour Keay, Colonel W. H. D. Jones, Surgeon-Major J. F. MacNeece, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. D. Reilly, Colonel Salis Schwabe, &c. Major-General Lewis, Inspector-General of Artillery, was a passenger by the mail-steamer as far as Aden.

PRESENTATION FROM LORD SANDHURST.

EVERYONE who has visited Harmston's Circus, which closed its season here on Saturday, and has seen the Rio Troupe, has been amused by the dignified manner in which Miss Rosie Fredericks, the youngest member of the troupe, leads this clever combination from the arena at the conclusion of their "turn." On Saturday morning the little lady received a mark of appreciation from H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who was present at the performance on Friday night, in the shape of a handsome little gold and pearl brooch. It may be of interest to add that the Rio Troupe come of a good old circus stock, their grandfather being the celebrated "Jemmy" Newsome, who just over a quarter-of-a-century ago was one of the best known provincial circus proprietors in the old country, and who in the provinces is still as well known as the Sangers, Boscocks, Henglers, and other prominent names in the profession.

THE WHEAL COMPETITION.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Mahaluxmi Battery the annual competition, open to sub-divisions of B V. A., took place in the presence of Capt. Richardson, Gunnery Instructor, Colaba, who acted as judge. Four teams competed, of which the following were the Gun Captains: Sergt. Marsland, Corpl. Wood, Sergt. Geddes, and Sergt. Pinder. The latter detachment went before the judge first, and having put in a drill round on the 10-in. R. M. L. gun, was questioned on the details of ammunition, stores and duties. Each of the other teams were submitted to a similar test, and at the conclusion of the competition, the judge announced that Sergt. Geddes' team had shown the greatest smartness, and were therefore the winners of the trophy and the gold medals accompanying it. Sergt. Pinder's team had taken second place, and were accordingly awarded silver medals.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the Parade State of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	18	24
B "	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	17	23
C "	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	22	28
D "	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	18	25
E "	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	14	21
F "	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	19	24
G "	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	14	17
H "	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	32	37
I "	Cadets.	...	1	...	...	...	1	16	17
K "	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	22	25
L "	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	64	70
Army Staff	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
On the range attendance counting as a C O Parade	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	25	29
Total	1	9	7	7	29	4	316	373

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D.; Majors J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, T. A. Savage, C. E. Palmer, F. W. English, and J. Lesak; Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth, H. R. H. Wilkinson, and R. G. Snell; Second-Lieutenants H. C. Roe, H. Fein, and G. A. F. Berends.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 4th March 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 29th February 1896	16,817,800
Balance to be remitted from 1st March to 31st March 1896	182,200

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A VILLAGE GRANTED IN INAM BY THE ANGRIA.

SHAMBHURAO SHIVAJI BHAVI VS. VISHNU BALKRISHNA RAVALKAR AND KESHAV VITHAL DAMLE.

THE court of first instance and the lower Appellate Court having found on the evidence that certain Huzur Sanadi and Subha Kauli lands were held on a perpetual tenure at a fixed rental, the High Court in the second appeal did not feel justified in refusing to accept the inferences drawn from the facts by concurrent courts. They held also as to the Kauli land that the Kaul of ancestral lands granted by the plaintiff's father would bind him, as it appeared that it was granted "bona-fide," and as a premium upon the cultivation of waste lands. These two were second appeals from the decisons of Mr. L. G. Fernandez, First-class Subordinate Judge, with A. P., of Thana. Mr. N. B. Chaubal appeared for the plaintiff and appellant in both appeals; Mr. Manekshah appeared for respondent in first appeal, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarker for the respondent in the second appeal.

The plaintiff in the suit, out of which the first appeal arose, filed a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Pen, alleging that the village of Gagade Budruk in Taluka Pen had been granted in inam to his ancestors by the Angria; that the defendants had been in possession of 10½ bighas and 3½ pands of land in the said village; that he voluntarily allowed Saval Sut in respect of 1½ bighas and 3½ pands; that for the remaining 8¾ bighas he demanded Dhara at the rate of Rs. 10 per bigha in addition to the local fund and Hakdar dues, which the defendant refused to pay; that he, therefore, brought the suit to recover Rs. 10-9-2 per year for local fund and other dues and one-half of the produce of the said 10½ bighas and 3½ pands for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, or the sum of Rs. 87-8-0 at the rate of Rs. 10 per bigha on the 8¾ bighas, allowing 1½ bighas and 3½ pands as Saval Sut. Defendant No. 2 alone filed a written statement, wherein he denied that the village had been given in inam to the plaintiff's ancestors, and answered, "inter alia," that the land was Miras land, and that the plaintiff had no right to enhance the Dhara due on it; that he was entitled to Saval Sut as a matter of right; that of the land in suit, 3½ bighas and 3½ pands were Huzur Sanadi and 5 bighas were Subha Kauli, which defendant No. 2 was entitled to hold on a perpetual tenure at the fixed rate of Aitbag Rs. 5 per bigha, after the deduction of Saval Sut, and that the plaintiff had a right to enhance the rate on the remaining 2 bighas; that defendant No. 2 was entitled to Saval Sut in respect of the former lands, and that plaintiff was entitled to Rs. 10 per bigha inclusive of dues. The suit out of which the appeal second above named arose was instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant under the same rights as in the previous suit in respect of certain lands in the village of Lasgade Budruk, claiming Rs. 10 per bigha, including Bakdarbabat and local fund which the defendant refused to pay. On the defendant filing his written statement in terms similar to those in the previous suit in which he relied on a Kaul given by plaintiff's father in 1846 at the rate of Rs. 4 per bigha with an agreement not to enhance the rent in respect of a certain portion of the lands, the Subordinate Judge of Pen passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 78-6-5, having recorded findings similar to those in the first suit. In appeals preferred by both parties from both of these decrees the First-class Subordinate Judge A. P., of Thana, confirmed the decrees of the lower court. From these decisions the plaintiff preferred these appeals to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the court, said: We have come to the conclusion that the decrees appealed from must be confirmed, Mr. Chaubal, who has argued the appeals with zeal and ability for the appellant, contended that as to the Huzur Sanadi and Subha Kauli lands there was no evidence in the case which justified the lower courts in holding that these lands were held by the defendants on a perpetual tenure at a fixed rental, which prevented the plaintiff, the inamdar of the villages, from raising the assessment or rent upon the introduction of a new survey. With that contention we are unable to agree. The grant of the villages to the plaintiff's ancestor is doubtless a grant of the soil of the village, and not merely of its revenues, and is in the most absolute terms; but till the grant was subject to all previous Sanads and Kauls validly granted. The defendants have not been able to produce the Sanads and Kauls under which they claim to hold, but they point to the revenue records of the villages and the courts from which to infer the existence of these Sanads and Kauls and their terms. The earliest record which has been produced is one of 1791 A. D. In it the defendants' Huzur Sanadi lands are entered as Nagdi Sarkari, and their Subha Kauli lands as Kauli lands as Kauli or in some instances Subha Kauli. The rent there entered as paid for the land was the same as that paid until the present time, viz., Rs. 5 per bigha. The grant of the villages to the plaintiff's ancestor was in 1806, and almost immediately after the grant in 1808 the lands in question were entered as Huzur Sanadi and Subha Kauli, respectively, at the same rental of Rs. 5 per bigha with an allowance for Saval Sut, and ever since until they have been entered in the same way and at an uniform rental. From these facts the lower courts have concurred in finding that the lands were held or considered to be held under Sanad from the sovereign or under a Kaul from the Subha. This inference appears almost irresistible. It is hardly disputed that the further inference which they have drawn the leases were perpetual leases at a fixed rent, viz., that the assessment or rent cannot be raised has been most earnestly assailed but to us it appears to be the legitimate conclusion to draw. It is said that the assessment on Miras lands can be raised within limits and according to the custom of the country. That is so: Pratapray vs. Bagaji (I. L. R., 3 Bom., p. 14). Thence it is argued that under similar restrictions these Sanadi and Kauli rents can also be raised, but leases almost invariably are granted at a fixed rental to continue during the term of the lease, or, if the rental varies, it varies in accordance with stipulations contained in the lease itself. A lease at a stated rental liable to be raised at the will of the landlord is almost a contradiction in terms. The essence of a lease is its fixity. A uniform rent has been paid under these leases at least since 1791 A. D. How long before that it was similarly paid we do not know—nor do we know the origin of the leases or why they were granted, but the plaintiff has produced no evidence that these perpetual leases at a fixed rent were not unknown in Kolaba. The "Gazetteer" (p. 174) refers to leases of this kind unauthorizedly granted by a Mamlatdar in the Peishwa's territories, the lands held under which were entered in the accounts as Nagdi Sherista lands. They have no connection with the leases in the present case which were granted by Angria and are entered as Nagdi Sarkari. We only refer to them to establish the probability of such leases being granted. The leases here trace their origin to the Ruling Power. It is argued that no inference can be drawn against the raising of assessment in the case of Huzur Sanadi and Subha Kauli lands from the uniform rent which they have hitherto paid because other lands in the village such as Navkird have been similarly uniformly assessed at Rs. 5 per bigha since 1791 A. D. That no doubt weakens the presumption to be drawn from these uniform payments. But in the case of Navkird lands also it is admitted or found that the tenure is perpetual. Being held on perpetual customary tenure the assessment upon them can be raised within reasonable limits. It is the existence of the leases which differentiates the Huzur Sanadi and Subha lands from them. We have given our reasons in these cases for considering that the lower courts have come to a correct finding. The question is, however, one, the answer to which depends upon the inference to be drawn from facts, and we should not be justified in refusing to accept the inferences drawn by concurrent courts from them. They are findings of fact, and not of law. As to the lands held under the Kaul granted by the plaintiff's father in 1846, and which has been attacked on the ground that the lands being ancestral, the father had no power to grant it to the detriment of the plaintiff who was then alive, it is enough to say that the Kaul was granted as a premium upon the cultivation of waste lands, and, as there is no reason to suppose that it was not granted "bona-fide," it is clearly binding upon the plaintiff. Mayne's Hindu Law, section 313. As to the assessment upon the lands held on customary tenure the lower courts have allowed what they considered to be a reasonable enhancement making the assessment about one-third of the gross produce or Rs. 9 per bigha, to which they have added Re. 1 for local cesses, etc., we do not see our way to interfere with that finding. Decree confirmed with costs.

CANADA is to have a great international exhibition during the coming summer. The exhibition, which will be officially known as the British Empire Exposition and International Display of all Nations, will be opened on May 25.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

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PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION TO PARSE GIRLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes and scholarships to the successful pupils attending the schools of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association took place, on Saturday afternoon last, at the Novelty Theatre in the presence of an exceedingly interesting assemblage of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, to whom cards of invitation had been issued. The theatre was filled to its utmost capacity in all the different classes, mostly by Parsee ladies, whose natural attractions were greatly enhanced by their charming attire of silks and satins. To the galleries were hung all round maps and pictures, etc., forming the subjects of the girls' studies. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided; and seats for him, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and others were arranged in the orchestra, facing the stage, gold and silver embroidery work, and other handiwork of the girls, being conveneintly arranged opposite to him. On the stage were arranged all the prize girls and others who were to be examined in the subjects of their studies, and who afforded much amusement by the songs which they sang in chorus and in groups. Some of the members of the managing committee were also accommodated on the stage. The proceedings throughout were watched with absorbing interest and afforded a very gratifying spectacle. Mr. D. R. Chichgar, the honorary secretary, read the report for the past year, in which it was stated that, on the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the president of the Association, Mr. K. R. Cama was elected president, while Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit was appointed a member of the committee in the place of his father. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, C. S. I., having resigned, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., was elected in his place. The total number of girls at present attending the three schools of the Association exceeds 700. The funds in the hands of the honorary treasurer, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, amounted to R. 1,35,356. The donations during the year were Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Rs. 500 from the Maharani of Patiala, Rs. 500 from Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Wadia, and from others, amounting in all to Rs. 3,630.

The first item in the programme was a prayer in the Avesta language, followed by songs and recitations. Other items in the programme were the transformation of a tree into a chord; deciphering letters marked out in the air; the geography of the Fort showed the Apollo Bunder, the Crawford market, the bridges, tramways, and the three reservoirs, Vehar, Tulsi, and Tansa; the caves of the Bombay Presidency, etc. Among the visitors to the schools during the year were Colonel and Mrs. Freeman, Professor Vellinker of the Wilson College, Dr. Colah, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, of America, Mr. M. R. Bhatt, of the Baroda Kala Bhuwan Institution, and Mr. E. D. Talati, of the Elphinstone High School, all of whom spoke in terms of praise of the education imparted in the schools, and of the laudable exertions of the honorary secretary, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and the assistant honorary secretary, Mr. Kurshedjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistri. The Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee gold medal for the year was awarded to Miss Bhikhaiji Dhunjeeshaw Kanga of the Fort School, and the silver medal bearing the same gentleman's name, to Miss Nawazbai Kurshedjee Fitter of the Chandanwady School. The gold medal for good conduct and regular attendence was awarded to Miss Banubai Manekshah Cashier of the Fort School. Purses of money were presented to the Parsee Christian Boy Baptan Hirjeebhoy, and Mr. Ramchandra Narotam Wadiwalla, another teacher of music in the schools. Miss Cuverbai, second daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., next distributed the prizes.

Sir Jamsetjee then rose from his seat to address the meeting. He said he had no doubt that all those who heard him must have been gratified, as he himself was, with the highly interesting report which the honorary secretary, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, had so ably proved himself to be the life and soul of the schools, had read to them. (Applause.) The new Kindergarten system of educa-tion in the schools which Mr. Chichgar had been instrumental in introducing, had already borne excellent fruit, which, it was to be confidently hoped would conserve the physical health of the future mothers of their race, while it imparted to them the benefits of a sound education. That education was of a solid and useful character, while it enlightened the mind, would qualify them for domestic and maternal duties. The education imparted in these schools was also such as would help the poorer classes in their duties. He (Sir Jamsetjee) adverted in feeling terms to the lamented death of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit,, the president of the Association, which had been a great loss to it, but said that there was much cause for hopefulness in the future in the judicious selection, as the new president, Mr. K. R. Cama, who had taken a prominent part in educational movements in thiscity for the past quarter of a century. (Cheers.)

Mr. K. R. Cama proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. D. R. Chichgar, the honorary secretary, and at the same time announced, amidst the cheers of those present, that Bai Meherbai Screwalla presented Rs. 1,000 to the Association for the purpose of conducting instruction in the schools on the Kindergarten system. The above votes as well as a vote of thanks to Mr. C. M. Balliwalla for leading the use of his threatre were carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE ELECTRICAL SALOON.

PUBLIC interest in the treatment followed by Dr. W. Maloney continues to grow apace in Bombay. On Saturday night the artistically decorated open air saloon, opposite the Victoria Terminus, in which Dr. Maloney gives his demonstrations, was again so crowded with spectators that there was not even standing room for the late comers. It should, therefore, be noted by those who wish to see Dr. Maloney at work, that they should make their visit to the saloon at least half an hour before the advertised time of opening, in order that they may not be put to the inconvenience of finding only standing room on their arrival. At the exhibition roars of laughter were evoked by the humorous manner in which Dr. Maloney's manager dealt with his subject prior to introducing his principal. The manager, who is a Frenchman, possesses a large fund of humorous sayings, is a very capable lecturer, and one who understands the art of getting into touch with his audience. When Dr. Maloney appeared on the platform he met with a very enthusiastic reception. In the course of a brief speech he explained the principles on which he acted, and stated that, although he chiefly used electricity in his practice, he at the same time did not dispute the efficiency of drugs. He also pointed out that his methods of treatment differed materially from those used by any other practitioner, and that he had been to considerable expense to patent the instruments and appliances with which he treated his patients. Three free cases were then received on the platform. The first of these recommended by Mr. E. W. Keiley, J. P., Acting Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was a man paralysed and in a perfectly helpless condition. From information given by the patient it appears that he has not walked for over ten years. The great astonishment of the audience, after he had been manipulated by the Dr. and his manager, he with assistance walked down the steps, of the platform and ascended them again, and then when on the platform, walked a short distance by himself. The two other patients, one an old man, almost totally blind, and the other, a paralytic case, also intimated that they already felt some benefit from treatment they had undergone. Each of these will the receive free treatment at Dr. Maloney's consulting rooms, which are situated over the old Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, and which are visited by sufferous of all classes throughout the day.

Dr. Maloney will continue his demonstrations each evening until the 21st proximo, and will be accessible to patients in Bombay for the next four months.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN IN QUEST OF HIS THIRD WIFE.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a charge of peculiar interest. Abdul Rahim Mahomed; a well-to-do young Mahomedan, charged his mother-in-law, Aziz Ojan, and Rastam, a friend of his, with enticing away Sahebjan, his nicka-wife. The second accused, who usually chaperoned complainant to placesof amusement, introduced him to Sahebjan, a handsome Punjabi singing girl. Complainant fell in love with her, and he began by engaging her at Rs. 100 per month as a singer solely for his own delectation. She remained under her mother's protection, and acceded to complainant's offer. While out driving with complainant, the girl complained of her unhappy home. Complainant offered to take her under his own roof. She accepted the offer, and became the nicka-wife of Abdul Rahim. Rastam, however, took away the girl to Lahore on the 28th January last, where she resumed the calling of a singing girl. Complainant found this out by a peculiar coincident. He had gone to enquire about the sudden disappearance of Rastam and Sahebjan at Rastam's wife's, where a telegram was received at the time which complainant was asked to translate. The message revealed the whereabouts of the accused and Sahebjan. Being cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, pleader for the defence, complainant admitted being a much married man, having two wives at home besides Sahebjan. He was surprised to hear that the latter was already a wife of some other person.

The matter stands adjourned.

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THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the members of the Council of the Governor-General was held at Government House on Thursday. His Excellency Lord Elgin presiding. There were present:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Sir A. E. Miller, the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, the Hon. Sir J. Westland, the Hon. J. Woodburn, the Hon. Allan Cadell, the Hon. Prince Sir Jahan Kader Meerza, the Hon. Mohiny Mohun Roy, the Hon. C. C. Stevens, the Hon. A. S. Lethbridge, the Hon. M. R. Ry., P. Ananda Charlu, the Hon. Sir G. H. P. Evans, the Hon. J. D. Rees, the Hon. G. P. Glendinning, the Hon. Nawab of Loharu, the Hon. Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskate, and the Hon. P. Playfair.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, said that he did not intend on the present occasion to go at any length into details of the measure as now presented to the Council because he thought it better to do so when the Council would be asked to take the report into consideration. But he wished to explain that the result of what had happened had been a very large revision of the measure originally presented to the Council. The original proposal, as he had told the Council at the time when he asked leave to introduce this measure, was one for increasing the penalties upon persons who acted as touts and persons who accepted business from touts. The Government did not see it way to increasing the application of the provisions of the criminal law to matters of this kind, but they endeavoured, with some success as they could get from the Chief Court of Bengal, and particularly from the Calcutta High Court, to frame a Bill which without increasing the stringency of the criminal law, might in some way mitigate the evils which every one admitted existed. When, however, the Bill came to be drafted on these lines and subjected to very careful criticism, not only various other side opinions were entitled to be taken, but the very High Court itself on whose opinions and advice the Bill had been undertaken were satisfied that these were not the best lines on which legislation might be undertaken, and they advised a totally different course, and one much more in consonance with the feelings of the Government itself. The result was that the Select Committee

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INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution, will be held on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1896, at five o'clock P.M., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord SANDHURST, K.G., G.C.I.E. will preside.

BUSINESS:—

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1895.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children. Mrs. CANDY will give away the Prizes.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

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H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

CONSOLS declined 1/8th. per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 3 16; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 119¼. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8 per cent. to 7-8 per cent., making it the same as that on short London Bills. 3¼ per cent Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £65 1-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 31 5-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 68 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie were £220,000 in Silver and £130,000 in Gold, for Bombay. Braziers' Copper was £ 1 lower, at £53 per ton; and Yellow Metal declined 1-16, to 4 13-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 103; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22.

To-day, a further decline of 1-8th per cent. has taken place in the price of Consols in London, at 109 1-16; and Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 119. The Market rate of discount on short London Bills has been pot down 1-8th, say to ¾ per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities are 1-8th per cent. higher, at £65¼. The price of Bar Silver in London is still unchanged; but Reuter's New York quotation makes the metal there a cent cheaper, at 67 3-8th cents per oz. (which may have been wired in error with Exchange unaltered. Further shipments of Specie to the East are advised, viz. £34,000 in Silver to Hongkong; and £3,000 to Shanghai.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened in London yesterday, with Bombay skins dull and prices ½d. lower: but Madras prime qualities firm, and prices 2d. per lb. higher.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted to-day; at 37¼s. per 416 lb. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 36s. per 416lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull; and Brown Rapeseed at 33½s. per 416 lbs, sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull.

A further decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for March deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for July-August. The market closed quiet; Surats dull, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; Imports *nil*.

The Manchester market closed quiet yesterday; with 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 4s. per piece; 8¼ lbs. Shirtings 5s. 1d.; 39in. Jacconets 2s. 3d.; 45in. Mulls 2s. 4½d.; and 40s Mule Twist, at 7 5-8d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday were 1,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales greater at 69,000 bales. The week's Imports were 21,000 bales less, at 74,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 2,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,148,000 bales.

Yesterday's decline in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool has been more than recovered to-day, an advance of 1-16d. being reported, at 4 5-16d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 3-64d. higher. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; Sales 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians; Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-8 cents; but June Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales compared with 15,000 bales to hand on the corresponding day last year, and 16,000 bales the year before.

There has been no further change to-day in Cotton prices in New York either spot or future The Receipts at the Ports are 8,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales in 1895, and 9,000 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,100,000 bales, compared with 6,010,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market prices have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, the tone of the market having been quiet, and business upon a small scale. Exporters have bought only 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 169; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 168; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 500 "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 196; 450 Bengal, at Rs. 140-55. and 50 Antni Ginned, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, a moderate amount of export having been reported in the former, and a small amount in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,626 bales.
Wheat	7,832 cwts.
Linseed	18,932 "
Rapeseed	1,331 "
Gingellyseed	5,938 "
Groundnuts	2,604 "
Castorseed	633 "
Rice	12,328 "

FREIGHTS remain dull and we have no fresh business to report.

EXCHANGE opened with a dull feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2⅞ to 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a few being placed for near delivery, at 1s. 2¾d.; but for Bank remittance we have heard of no enquiry at our quotation above, and the rate improved to 1s. 2 11-16d., at which business was reported, the market closing steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·55⅞.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm during the greater part of the day at 106 7-8 for cash, and 107 1-8 for the settlement at the end of the month; but at the close there was a rather weaker feeling and rates left off slightly lower.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet but quotations generally are unaltered, and the only changes in our list this evening are as follows, say an advance of Rs. 10 in Khandeish Mill shares; of Rs. 5, in David; and of Rs. 2½, in Sun; and a decline of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 7½, in Swadeshi.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Kwelohowfu and Ichang.

Turkish route right to Bagdad.

Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	5	50 p.m.	69	4
Teheran	8	1	48 p.m.	...	16
Suez	8	2	10 p.m.	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 8th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	17	...	1
" Karachi	...	21	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

10 a.m. ..... 75°3

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

8 a.m.	72°4
10 a.m.	79°0
2 p.m.	81°4
4 p.m.	80°8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—February 12, at 57, Oxford Terrace, London, the wife of R G Macdonald, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIVEWRIGHT—BANKES—February 15, at the Church of St Lawrence, Upwey, Dorset, Robert Sivewright, late of the Public Works Department, India, youngest son of the late Charles Kane Sivewright, Esq., to Dorothy Vivia Nugent, second daughter of the late Henry Hyde Nugent Bankes, Esq., of Wrayabury, Bucks, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon George Bankes, of Kingston Lacy and Corfe Castle, Dorset.

WYLIE—SAYBOURNE—February 12, at Gateshead-on-Tyne, Thomas Alex Wylie, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Lily second daughter of the Rev J P Saybourne, of Gateshead.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON—February 12, at St Christopher's, Banbury-road, Oxford, Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K C S I, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 64.

ARNOTT—February 13, at The Firs, Claremont-road, Bath, Annie Catharine, only daughter of the late Dr Archibald Arnott, of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

CLERKE—February 13, at 14, Old Cavendish-street, William John Bird Clerke, C I E, M C S, aged 57.

KEITH—February 13, at 4, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Herbert Keith, of 13, Chancery-lane, eldest son of Thos W Keith, late Accountant-General India Office, aged 43.

LUCAS—February 13, at Shaldon, Teignmouth, Gen Sir A W Lucas, K C B, Indian (Bombay) Staff Corps.

MACKENZIE—February 16, at 37, Ashchurch-grove, Goldhawk-road, London, Capt John Mackenzie, late Commander Indian Government S S Chenab, and last surviving son of Capt Allen Mackenzie, of Cromwell-street, Stornaway.

MILLS—February 18, at Hove, Brighton, Charlotte Maria, widow of Major Arthur S Mills, 38th B N I.

SCOULOUDI—March 2, in Paris, Paul Scouloudi from pneumonia, aged 42.

SUTHERLAND.—February 13, at the Vicarage, Ealing, Mary Howard Maltby, wife of William Hope Sutherland, M B, Medical Officer of Health of Rangoon.

SYMONS—February 11, at Plymouth, Nicholas Sherwood Symons, of Bombay, second son of the late William Symons, Esq. of Hatt, Cornwall.

WARDEN.—February 14, at Tunbridge Wells, Sarah Jane, wife of Augustus Brooke Warden, late H M Civil Service and late Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEAO—March 8, at 5 p.m., at Matharpacady, Bombay, Isabella Mary, the beloved wife of Felix Leao (late Superintendent, Judicial Department, Secretariat, Bombay), aged 51 years and 8 months. The funeral will leave Matharpacady for Sewree Cemetry this (Monday) evening, at 5 o'clock Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

O'BRIEN—February 23, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain E O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADLEY—STRUTT—March 3, At St. John's Church, Calcutta by the Rev W H Bray, M A, Arthur Richards Adley, son of the late Captain William Adley, to Annie Strutt, daughter of the late William Strutt, of Maldon, Essex.

McARTHUR—WILSON—March 3, At the Chapel, 31, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta, by the Rev C Jordan, Alexander Christie McArthur, M B C M, only son of the late John McArthur, Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta, and of Gourock, to Margaret, only daughter of David Wilson, Bracface, Gourock, N B

DEATHS.

LEMON—February 15, at Itarsi, Emily Frances the beloved wife of Samuel Lemon, Assistant Station Master, G I P Railway, and only daughter of Captain W A Armstrong, Retired List, Fatehgarh, aged thirty-four years and six months.

NESBITT—February 27, at Bareilly, N-W P, suddenly Alfred Alexander Irwin Nesbitt, M A, Principal of Bareilly College, aged 40 years.

RADFORD—February 29, at Madhopur, Punjab, Alice Sarah, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel O G Radford, 4th P I, aged 36.

SMART—March 3, at 3, Camac Street, Calcutta, Mr James Smart, aged 43, Manager, Kurdhah Company, Ld.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896.

IT is manifest that the situation of what is left of the Italian forces in Erythrea is well-nigh desperate. When a Generalissimo writes to inform his Government that the state of affairs is of the gravest, and that he is not able to relieve the remnant of a routed army,—entirely surrounded by an enemy, not only flushed with victory but in overwhelming numbers—we may reasonably conclude that the end is near. According to the statement telegraphed, the garrison of Adigrat, "consisting of 4,000 men," which it is impossible to relieve, has one month's supplies. There is only too much reason to fear that even this modest estimate is far too high. If the beleaguered remnant of the unfortunate General Baratieri's Army now beleaguered in Adigrat, has a month's provisions, ordinary military prudence would have prompted General Baldissera, or, at all events, the Italian War Office, in publishing the purport of his despatch, to affirm that the supply of provisions is sufficient to provide for all needs for several months to come. But this consideration apart, we know from the information to hand by the last mail that the reinforcements sent forward some three weeks since to Adigrat by forced marches outstripped the supplies of food, and that the troops were suffering great privations in consequence. The Opposition press in Italy inveighed against the Government for the failure to supply the troops with sufficient provisions. But the difficulties of transit in a mountainous region, where the baggage mules had to climb up and down some thousands of metres, made it impossible to accumulate stores in sufficient quantities. Besides, the Commissariat, admittedly unequal to the pressure suddenly brought to bear upon it, had to carry forward ammunition and other military stores, and endeavour to keep pace with the reinforcements continually arriving. On the 18th February, the Domenico Balduino and two other transports left Port Said for Massowah with 2,700 men, and a large quantity of provisions. The Government were endeavouring to hurry forward more reinforcements than General Baratieri asked for. Indeed, that General refused reinforcements which the Government pressed upon him, a refusal which drew from the Prime Minister the warning that success was as necessary for the General's honour as for that of the country. Baratieri represented, reasonably enough, it is now sufficiently apparent, that the number of troops was already disproportionate to the means of keeping them supplied with food and ammunition. He proposed to meet the emergency by devastating the country through which the Shoan armies were advancing, and retire before them, bringing with him the mass of the population with such property as they could remove, and shelter them behind the entrenchments which he had prepared. When this plan of campaign was made known in Italy, the military journals and the public exclaimed against it, not only on account of its cruelty to the inhabitants, but because it was a confession of weakness, not to say cowardice, in the face of the advancing enemy.

The Government was unable to withstand the general outburst of indignation, and apparently ordered General Baratieri to modify his plans. That gallant General has been accused of under-estimating the enemy. But it is difficult to see how this charge can be well-founded when we know that his intention was to retire before the Shoans and hold them at bay in the Italian Torres Vedras which he had called into existence. It is clear that the Native allies had come to regard the Italian cause as lost. On the 20th February despatches from the General informed the Government that on the 14th two Chiefs had gone over to the enemy with part of their following, and four hundred rifles. They fell in with an Italian detachment, numbering three hundred men, when there was a vigorous engagement, costing the Italians fifty killed, and as many wounded. Amongst the killed were two officers; a wounded officer was taken prisoner. It was added that the tendency to desert had been stopped by vigorous repressive measures. All this time there was no movement in the Shoan camps. The military advisers of Prince Menelik were evidently well satisfied with the course things were taking. They occupied a formidable position on well-nigh inaccessible hills, with undulating plains on either flank, which enabled them to obtain supplies with facilities denied to the Italians, who were far less favourably situated. The Government in Rome saw much reason for anxiety. Steps were taken which were regarded as preliminary to an expedition to occupy Harrar in the south, so as to make a diversion in Baratieri's favour. It was said that there were dissensions on this point in the Cabinet, as well there might be. The French claim that Harrar has been neutralised by an agreement between the French and British Governments, binding both of them not to annex it. The British Government subsequently assented to its occupation by Italy—which France maintains is an infraction of the convention. Consequently an expedition to the Harrar might entail complications with France. Under existing circumstances it may be assumed that the project of an Italian occupation of Harrar, if it were ever seriously entertained, has been laid aside.

The popular clamour for the recall of the Italian troops from Africa, and the abandonment of the Erythrean colony is admittedly strong enough to prolong the crisis in Rome and render it difficult, if not impossible, to find a solution. The situation is further complicated by the advance of the Dervishes against Kassala, where a garrison of two thousand men is in danger. Some reinforcements, apparently consisting of other two thousand men, are said to have been intercepted. If this prove to be the case, Kassala will probably fall. It is obvious that when General Baldissera is unable to relieve Adigrat, he can do nothing to help Kassala, and the Government have empowered him to withdraw the garrison, if in serious danger. It would really seem that the only course now possible is to withdraw from Erythrea, which has been found to be not only unprofitable, but untenable. Italian patriotism ought not to shrink from following the example set by Great Britain when confronted by a similar problem after the fall of Khartoum Lord Wolseley's army was withdrawn from the Soudan, and the Mahdi and the Mahdists left to stew in their own juice.

IT has been the unpleasant duty of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to repeat in Jhallawar the process resorted to only a year or so ago in Bhurtpore, and to depose from the control of the State a Prince who is the successor to one of our most trusted allies in the days of the Mutiny. His Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, who is only thirty-two years of age, was deposed for misgovernment in 1887, but was gradually re-instated until in 1894 the final reservation of the right of the Political Agent to control the Revenue Department was withdrawn, and the Maharaja was accorded full powers. But his day of grace has now passed, and he has no chance of being given another trial. He has been informed by Mr. Crosthwaite, the Governor-General's Agent, that "the Government of India have reluctantly come to the conclusion that your Highness by the use you have made of the powers twice entrusted to you has proved yourself incapable of appreciating the limitations which are necessarily put upon the arbitrary exercise of personal will by a ruling chief of India." This being so, the Maharaj Rana was distinctly given to understand that the time had come to relieve the Jhallawar State from the apprehension of being again subjected to similar misgovernment, and that his deposition is final. The inhabitants of the feudatory states are as a rule intensely loyal to their Chiefs, and, although in cases such as the one to which we are now referring they suffer under misrule, it often happens that when that misrule has been terminated by the Paramount Power the spirit of personal regard for the Chief reasserts itself to the full, and the people are loud and bitter in their complaints at his loss. The outcry that arose subsequent to the deposition of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar twenty years ago, the echoes of which still remain in the ballads of Guzerat, is an instance of this. But there was little or nothing in Zalim Singh to merit or to inspire the affection of his subjects, and there are at present no signs that the people of Jhallawar will refuse the advice Mr. Crosthwaite has given them to loyally accept the decision of the Paramount Power to entrust the administration to the Political Agent for a time. Everything is quiet in the State, and the Rana is shortly to take his departure, presumably to return no more.

The deposed Chief was educated at Mayo College, and during the eight years which elapsed between the death of the former Rana and the time that he attained his majority, the affairs of the State were conducted by the Political Agent. Zalim Singh, therefore, had abundant opportunities to profit by instruction under excellent English tutors, both in personal knowledge and in the principles of good government. The cause of his failing to do so is to be attributed, not so much to perversity of temperament, as to mental incapacity. Unfortunately it is generally the fate of weak rulers to be surrounded by strong and at the same time unscrupulous advisers, and there is too much reason to fear that this has been the case with Rana Zalim Singh. The acceptance of unwise advice led to the deposition of the young man in 1887; it has resulted in a final repetition of that course, less than two years after his forfeited powers were fully restored. Zalim Singh has of late been led by unscrupulous dependants to believe that Captain Evans-Gordon, the Political Agent, was in conspiracy against him. Consequently he neglected to invite that officer to durbars and other functions in which the Residents of Native States usually participate. There are, however, some occasions when a Ruling Prince is bound to visit the representative of the Paramount Power. On one of these occasions recently in Jhallawar the Rana, instead of being accompanied by a merely ornamental escort, took to the house of the Agent a large escort armed with guns, and a supply of ball cartridges. Captain Evans-Gordon could scarcely have enjoyed an interview under such circumstances, and he must have been thankful when it was terminated. The incident could not pass unnoticed, and when enquiry was made, it was found that the weak-minded Prince, without obtaining sanction for the step, had been adding 200 men to the not very considerable force the State is allowed to maintain. It has been alleged that this additional fighting strength was being provided in order to make war upon the Government of India. But it can scarcely

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

APPALLING LOSSES BY THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MARCH 8.

Later details received by the Government augment the gravity of the disaster to the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

A whole brigade was annihilated after a most heroic resistance.

The enemy numbered one hundred thousand men.

King Menelik has not advanced since his victory.

General Baldissera has been authorised to withdraw the Kassala garrison, if it is endangered.

A rumour that Kassala is surrounded by the enemy, has not been confirmed.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

The crisis continues in Rome, and an unsettled feeling prevails.

Riotous demonstrations against the war continue in many Italian cities.

DESPERATE POSITION OF THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

MARCH 7.

The Government have received despatches from General Baldissera, in which he states that the situation is one of the gravest, and that he is unable to relieve Adigrat, which is entirely surrounded by the Shoans. The garrison consists of four thousand men, and has one month's supplies.

An army of Dervishes threatens Kassala, which is garrisoned by two thousand men.

It is feared that the reinforcements of two thousand Italians have been intercepted by the enemy.

General Baldissera has arrived at Asmara.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

MARCH 6.

The difficulty of finding a solution of the crisis which exists here, is owing to the popular clamour to recall the Italian troops and to abandon Erythrea altogether.

THE FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

Latest advices state that the Shoans are besieging Adigrat.

THE VENEZUELA BLUE BOOK.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Venezuela Blue Book has been published, and contains elaborate replicas of ancient Dutch and Spanish maps, which show generally that the British are the lawful successors of the Dutch. The British claim rests upon the effective possession of the country in dispute by the Dutch and British for over two centuries.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

China has refused the offer of a loan from a French Syndicate, although the same is backed by the French Government.

Negotiations for the loan are now proceeding between the Chinese Government and an Anglo-German Syndicate.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

Lord Lansdowne, in a memorandum relating to the Army Estimates, says that the recent events in Africa render it impossible to reduce the Egyptian garrison during the current year.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

MARCH 8.

England has beaten Ireland at Soccer by two goals to *nil*.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Financial Statement will announce a Loan in India of four crores of rupees in 1896-97, and Drawings by the Secretary of State during the same year to the extent of sixteen and a-half millions. These figures are subject to the usual Reservation of entire liberty to the Government to vary the amounts as they may find occasion.

AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY AND POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

MARCH 6.

The following resolution was published in the *Gazette* :—The Governor-General has had under consideration the question whether it is any longer necessary to continue in the same place, and for the same purposes, the dual system of the Presidency Savings Banks and the Post Office Savings Banks at the Presidency towns. His Excellency-in-Council has now decided that the Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks should be amalgamated, and that the Post Office organisation being more economical than the other system, the Presidency Savings Banks should be closed, and their accounts transferred to the Post Office Savings Banks.

The government of the Presidency Savings Banks will accordingly be closed, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

From the date of the receipt of the present orders no new accounts should be opened in any of the Presidency Savings Banks.

Any person wishing to open an account in any of these Banks should be directed to apply to the Post Office Savings Bank. The transfer of the existing accounts will be made gradually between the beginning of April and the end of September. All transfers will in the first place be made to the Presidency Post Office, and it will be open to any depositor to apply for the transfer of his account under the Post Office Savings Banks rules to any Post Office at which he may wish it to be kept.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

TROUBLE WITH THE YINDUS KACHINS

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

Two official press notes, issued to-day, say that a raid by the Yindus Chins from the borders of the Pakokku District and Arakan Hill tracts was committed on the village of Salegyin, about three miles from Laungshe, on the 17th ultimo. Nine persons were killed, and twenty-one carried away captive.

Arrangements are being made for the despatch of a force of one hundred men of the Madras Infantry, and fifty military police, from Pakokku, with Mr. A. Ross, as Civil Officer, for the purpose of punishing the raiders, and recovering the captives.

In consequence of the refusal of the Kachins in the tract between the Nanwam, Namak, and Sheweli Rivers to comply with orders directing them to meet the officers appointed to enquire into the attacks on traders on the route between Bhamo and Namkham, Mr. Bertz, District Superintendent of Police, with an escort of military police, is engaged in visiting the recalcitrant villages. He has met with no opposition, and it is probable that the cases in question will be settled without the use of the force.

SUCCESS OF THE JUNAGADH POLICE.

TWO DACOITS KILLED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, MARCH 7.

Zenia Maiya and Galia Mendarda, outlaws of long standing, were killed by the Junagadh ghist under Gir Vahiwatdar Valabhdas, yesterday, at 5 p.m., near Dhava.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The following important notification regarding the organization of the Indian Medical Service was published in the *Gazette* :—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to notify that from the 1st April, 1896, the following changes in the organisation of the Indian Medical Services will have effect :—

(2). The Medical Services of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will be amalgamated into one service, under the direct administrative control of the Government of India.

(3). The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be the head of the amalgamated Indian Medical Service, and his designation will be Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

(4). No change will be made in the conditions under which the officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Medical Services are appointed before the second examination of 1896, and those who are serving for promotion will continue to run on their respective lists, and the sphere of their employment will remain as at present, except in cases of emergency, when it may be desirable to employ them temporarily beyond it. In time of war all officers who can be spared from the Civil duties will be employed as the exigencies of the Service may demand.

(5). From the date of the second examination in 1896, Surgeon-Lieutenants will be recruited for the amalgamated Indian Medical Service, and appointments will be made on one General List. Subject to the requirements of the Service, officers will be allowed the choice of Commands according to their position on the List as determined by the combined results of Preliminary and Final Examinations. The officers appointed to this List, although ordinarily employed within the Commands to which they may be posted, will be liable to employment in any part of India, according to the exigencies of of the Service. Subsequent transfers to the Civil duties will ordinarily be allotted so far as requirements to the Service will allow to provinces within the limits of the Command to which officers were originally posted.

(6). The present Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will retain their claims to the rank, pay, and pensions under the existing rules. The question of the continuance of these privileges to their successors in office will be reserved for future consideration.

(7). The Surgeon-Generals will be restricted to the exercise of functions of the Administrative Medical Officers, and the Civil Inspector-Generals of Hospitals. In respect to the Civil Medical Staff and the Civil Medical Institutions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively, they will cease to exercise any control over those sections of the existing Medical establishments of Madras and Bombay which are composed of officers employed with the Army or over the reserve of 25 per cent. for leave and casualties, the administration of which will be conducted directly under the orders of the Government of India.

(8). The post of the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Governments of Madras or Bombay will be retained for the present incumbents of office of the Surgeon-General with those Governments. On any vacancy occurring in the post of the Secretary to the Surgeon-General of Madras or Bombay, it will only be filled by an Officiating Officer, and when the present Surgeon-Generals vacate their appointments, their successors will not have Secretaries, but only Personal Assistants.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The services of Surgeon-Captain Sprague are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Surgeon-Major Shewan and Surgeon-Captains Woodright and Close are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Gabbett are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday is granted furlough for one year, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Robertson for eight months.

Finance and Commerce Department—Mr. Pudumjee is posted as Assistant Accountant-General of Madras.

The services of Mr. G. E. Manisty are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. E. E. Hamilton is appointed Accountant-General, Bengal, vice Manisty.

Mr. Chuckerbutty is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Punjab.

Captain Howe is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

Major Davidson, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, vice Scott.

The services of Mr. Brewin are placed at the disposal of the Marine Department.

Military Department—Surgeon-Colonel Churchill is brought on the administrative staff of the Army. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

The following appointments in the Ordnance Department are notified :—Colonel Martionee to be Inspector-General of Ordnance ; Major Fixott, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance ; and Captain Walker, Superintendent of Small Arms Factory, Kirkee.

The following officers are admitted to the Staff Corps :—Messrs. Hislop, Henderson, and Walker.

Major-General Badcock is granted Good Service Pension.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left here, for Bombay, this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	31 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " Surats	300	"
" Imports of Cotton	74,000	"
" " Surats	7,000	"
Stock of Cotton	1,148,000	"
" Surats	89,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21st FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Ganges, Captain T F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of the 21st February, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arlandin, Madame	Kappey, Mr and Mrs
Bell, Lt G H	Keighley, 2nd Lieut
Berthon, W H	Lukoy, Mrs
Bhise, Professor R A	May, Mr H B
Brebner, Mr	Meehan, Mr, Mrs and four children
Buchanan, Miss	Merphin, Mr and Mrs
Davies, Mr A P S	Phelps, Mr J J
Donaldson, Mr A	Ritchie, Mr
Edwards, Mr W G	Ryan, Miss Ruby
Frankland, Miss	Sheilk, Mr
Gillett, Mr F	Siebe, Miss B
Gregory, Mr C L	Stopford, Miss
House, Mr	Stopford, Miss E
Jackson, Mrs Walter	

FROM BRINDISI.

Aizen, Mr	Morrison, Mr D
Anderson, Mr W A	Radcliffe, Capt W
Benson, Mr D P H	Tallack, Mr C W
Campbell, Col W N	Wallace, Mr C W
Carson, Mr C W C	Walti, Mr P
Dunne, Mr J P	
Finnis, Major, R E	FROM ADEN.
Kent, Major, R A	Patterson, Miss

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

DULL SITTINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

WHATEVER other blessings the big battalions of Lord Salisbury may have conferred upon us they have not hitherto brought brightness to Westminster. By general consent the proceedings of the House of Commons since the debate on the Chartered Company came to a termination have surpassed in dullness anything remembered by the oldest Parliamentary hand, and the gifted gentlemen who sit aloft to pen vivid sketches for the daily press are at their wit's end to make their "copy" interesting. Some improvement may be looked for when we approach the contentious measures, but with parties constituted as they are at present we cannot expect very exciting or exhilarating discussion. Excitement of a certain kind may perhaps be forthcoming from the Irish benches as the Session advances, but so far the depression that hangs over the regular Opposition is shared by the Nationalists, and the domestic circumstances of the party now officially led by Mr. John Dillon are such as to cripple their power as a fighting force in the legislative chamber. So small is the amount of interest taken in what is going on or is likely to go on in St. Stephen's for some time to come that I almost believe the nation as a whole would be delighted if it were announced that Parliament would suspend its labours for a twelve month. The closing speeches in the debate on Mr. Labouchere's amendment must have proved rather melancholy for Mr. Chamberlain, who, I daresay would give the half of his estates in the Bahamas if he could recall the despatch in which, as the *Daily News* still maintains, without the authority or even knowledge of the Cabinet he incensed the sensitive Oom Paul and embarrassed the Unionist party, by proposing Home Rule as a remedy for the evils of the Uitlanders. Only a week previously everybody was saying, and saying truthfully, that our energetic Secretary of State for the Colonies had eclipsed the whole of his colleagues, and stood head and shoulders above all of them, including Mr. Balfour. And here was Mr. Balfour expressing pity for Mr. Chamberlain in language that might almost be called patronising. "I think my right hon. friend has received somewhat hard treatment," said the leader of the House. "All parties are full of congratulations to my right hon. friend for having communicated to the public not only all the information he received, but every step he took connected with South African policy. That may be or may not be a method of procedure applicable to all cases and to all offices. At all events, it has been a method and policy which has received the largest measure of approval on all sides of the House. Therefore, it is rather hard to say, 'So far you should have gone, but no further. Everything else you should have told us ; why on earth did you tell us this?' You may pursue one line or the other, but I do not think it is possible to do what the right hon. gentleman suggests—feed the public appetite, not only from week to week and from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, with this luxurious fare, and then suddenly say to the newspapers and others accustomed to it, 'We are now going to put you on starvation allowance as to what the Government policy is.'" *Trop de zele* in politics as in diplomacy is a thing to be avoided, as Mr. Chamberlain has discovered to his cost. This is his one mistake throughout this Transvaal imbroglio. If he manages to soften President Kruger's heart and induces the old man to visit England, the country will readily forgive Mr. Chamberlain his recent and not inexcusable blunder.

MR. MACLEAN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Maclean made a vigorous contribution to the debate, and took up a characteristically fearless attitude. He did not hesitate to say that he should be heartily glad if "Mr. Chamberlain's friend Kruger" stayed away, and actually deprecated the limitations imposed upon the Chartered Company by depriving it of the control of its armed forces. The hon. member for Cardiff certainly has the courage of his opinions. He also showed his independence by joining the group of Unionist members who walked out of the House rather than vote against the Amnesty amendment moved by Mr. John Redmond's right-hand man, Mr. Harrington, but on this occasion he was in good company. There is no place like the House of Commons for surprises, and this element is not absent even when it is in its dull mood as it is just now. Who would have thought that the Conservative Member for South Dublin would from his place in Parliament join in the demand for the release of the Treason Felony prisoners, and that Mr. Lecky's maiden speech would consist of an impressively eloquent plea for mercy on behalf of those persons? The only other topic of interest so far as Parliament is concerned—Sir William Wedderburn's rehash of the arguments against the occupation of Chitral was hardly serious—is the new rules of procedure that Government have proposed for the purpose of husbanding the time of the House of Commons, now so fearfully wasted. To the desire of the Ministry to deprive private members of the Friday evening's sitting there is not much objection, and it would be indecent if there were considering how often the House is counted out on that night. Some of the other portions of Mr. Balfour's scheme are being criticised on both sides of the House, but the country does not seem to care much about the matter, and I suppose people in India will care less.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Redmond spoke he had with him several bulky volumes from the library, and not a few manuscript notes. He went over the old arguments in favour of extending clemency to the unfortunate men now in jail, and denied that they ought to be treated as ordinary offenders, as they were clearly political prisoners. No people, he urged, had a greater detestation of the mad criminality of Anarchist crimes than the people of Ireland, who utterly repudiated the use of dynamite in political warfare. But they felt that these men were political prisoners ; and now that the danger had entirely passed away, and that the conspiracy in which they took part had been for thirteen years dead, the Irish people regarded the continued torture of the men as unnecessary, cruel, and vindictive when meted out to the defeated political opponents of this country. He asked the Government not to be afraid to be merciful, and to consent to the release of these few sad survivals of an old and dead movement of passionate madness. If they did, every nation in the world would applaud them. Mr. Balfour made only a brief speech. He declared that the safest position for the Government was to entrench themselves behind the ordinary practice of the Home Office, and in such cases the practice was to have a quinquennial revision of sentences. That would take place in the course of a year or two, when the Home Secretary would make it with absolute impartiality. At the same time he denied that the prisoners were political, or that any torture had been applied to them. Mr. Lecky then made his maiden speech. He said he had the utmost detestation of dynamite offences, but he thought there was a strong case for the exercise of clemency. Mr. Asquith complimented Mr. Lecky as a distinct addition to the strength of the House, and defended his own action in dealing with the prisoners. When the proper time arrived the sentences would, of course, be reviewed ; but he declined to vote for the amendment, not from any desire that those men should be placed in a worse position because they were said to be political and not ordinary prisoners, but because it would be an unfortunate thing and an unspeakable disadvantage if the House were to lay down the principle that the Home Secretary should apply to the administration of the great and most delicate prerogative of clemency one set of rules for one class of cases and another set for another class. The closure was then applied by 270 votes against 107, and the amendment of Mr. Harrington was subsequently rejected by 279 against 117.

THE IRISH LEADERSHIP.

An authorised summary of the proceedings at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Committee Room No. 15 of the House of Commons has been published, from which it appears that there were sixty-two members present, and Sir Thomas Esmonde, the senior Whip, presided. The Chairman read two letters from Mr. Sexton, having previously stated that he had up to that time considered Mr. Sexton's communication relative to the chairmanship of the party as strictly confidential, and he had given no previous information concerning it to anyone. In the first letter Mr. Sexton said :—"No one acquainted with the facts can imagine for a single moment that the state of contention unhappily prevailing in the party could be 'ended or mended' by my occupation of the chair. The several unanimous elections of Mr. Justin McCarthy proved unavailing to prevent disputes or to mitigate their bitterness, although his chairmanship was distinguished by conciliating qualities of disposition and intellect, to which I can make no claim. If the circumstances of my unanimous election had given rise in the public mind to vague hopes of concord, I can only declare, upon warrant of my experience, that no efforts of mine could avail to realise such hopes, and that they cannot be formed on any careful estimate of the forces and tendency of the manifest facts of the case." In the second letter, received on Tuesday, Mr. Sexton repeated his determination to retire from Parliament, and sent in his application for the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. McCarthy expressed the general and great regret of the party at Mr. Sexton's decision. Mr. McCarthy then proposed that Mr. Dillon be elected sessional Chairman of the Irish party. Mr. Davitt seconded. Mr. Healy moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Knox :—"That having carefully considered the chairman's letter to Sir Thomas Esmonde, we feel bound to convey to him the unanimous desire existing in the party that he should yield to the decision of his colleagues, upon whose hearty co-operation we assure him he can rely ; that we request the Chairman not to arrive at any adverse conclusion without consultation with the party ; and that in order to secure his attendance at our deliberations, we adjourn these proceedings for one week, and urge him to be present at our next meeting." The amendment was rejected by 37 votes to 25. A division was next taken upon Mr. MacCarthy's motion for the election of Mr. Dillon, which was carried by 38 to 21.

POLITICAL CLUBS.

The fact that at least one member of Parliament who is labelled a Liberal Unionist has joined the Carlton Club, and that other legislators of the same political colour are meditating a similar step, seems to show that the Great Reconciliation is not quite so near as some would-be Ministers on the Conservative side have lately been predicting. When Mr. Goschen became a member of the Carlton it was understood that he thereby formally entered the ranks of the Conservative party, and he was thereafter described in the Parliamentary guide-books as a Conservative. But to the surprise of most persons it now turns out that a man who is not a Conservative can become a member of the principal Conservative Club. It has been left to Mr. Kemp, one of the men new to Parliamentary life, to announce this discovery. Mr. Kemp announces that he was elected "on the distinct acknowledgment that he remains a member of the Liberal Unionist party." The rules of the Carlton, curious enough are silent as to the political opinions of candidates for membership. If the same freedom (or laxity) had prevailed at the club's namesake across the road no one would have been astonished, for the Junior Carlton is perhaps more of a social than a political institution. But these precautions are taken to exclude persons of Radical proclivities, the sponsors of each candidate being required to prove that "he holds Conservative principles, and will recognize the acknowledged leaders of the Conservative party." At the Reform, yesterday, a member of the present Government Lord James of Hereford presided over the election by the political committee of a member of the late Administration, the Earl of Crewe, who was chosen in recognition of his services to the Liberal party. There is eclectism for you! Even at the National Liberal Club which by those who know nothing about the matter is supposed to consist entirely of persons who wish to upset everything, a large—I believe a very large—percentage of the town members and a not inconsiderable portion of the country members are and have been all along opposed to the Home Rule policy of the Rosebery Government, while Lord James is still one of the trustees of the "palace of luxury and ease" on the Thames Embankment. Verily, political clubs are extremely mixed in these days.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The knot of members who are thirsting for information with reference to the effect of the Anglo-French Agreement has received a recruit in the person of Mr. Yerburgh, who is apparently the mouth-piece of Mr. Holt-Hallett and those who agree with that persistent gentleman's well-known views. Mr. Yerbugh is asking one long question this afternoon, and he has given notice of another of equal length for next Monday's sitting. *Inter alia*, he intends to ask Lord George Hamilton whether in view of Article VI. of the Franco-Chinese Convention of 20th June, 1895, "the Government of India will take steps for the connection of their telegraph system with that of China at Isumao, that of Siam at Kiang Hsen, and that of French Indo-China in the region of Upper Mekong." The hon. gentleman is apparently not aware that the Indian Telegraph system was connected with that of China so far back as 1894. He ought to be a little better posted than this. It will not have escaped notice in Bombay that in his speech at the opening of Parliament Lord Salisbury with some adroitness showed an inclination to shift the responsibility for the Siamese Agreement on the shoulders of the Government of India. "It was," said the Prime Minister, "the wishes and recommendations of the Government of India that largely induced us to conclude this treaty." The other evening, Mr. Buchanan suggested that the correspondence between the Home and Indian Governments on the subject should be laid on the table. The suggestion was not accepted by Mr. Curzon on the ground that it would be contrary to the ordinary practice in such cases, but the right hon. gentleman promised to give in the speech he will have to make all possible information as to the Government of India's attitude.

THE BUFFER STATE.

In this connection I may mention that the work upon which Surgeon-Major John MacGregor of the Bombay Army has been engaged since he arrived in England on furlough, has made its appearance this week under the title, "Through the Buffer State : A Record of Recent Travels, through Borneo, Siam, and Cambodia." The arrangement concluded by England and France last month makes the otherwise excellent title a misnomer, but although the author is evidently a gentleman of versatile genius, I doubt he claims to be a thought-reader, and he could not be expected to know that the Buffer State was to disapper as suddenly as if touched by a magician's wand. I have only had time to cast a hasty glance at the contents of Surgeon-Major MacGregor's chapters nor do I wish to intrude upon the province of your reviewer, but the work seems to be written throughout in that lively picturesque and original style which characterized his previous volume, "Toil and Travel," and made all the readers of that entertaining narrative anxious to read more from the same facile pen. "Through the Buffer State" is dedicated to his Royal Highness Prince Damrong, "a name by the way," the writer facetiously says, "of somewhat equivocal signification if it were an English one." A portrait of that illustrious personage forms an appropriate frontispiece, and there are numerous other capitally executed illustrations, as well as a small but clear map, showing the locality of Chantaboon, Battambong, and Angkor, names made familiar to us by the march of events in the Far East.

MR. PAUL PETER PILLAI.

Mr. Pillai, or, to give him his full name, Mr. Paul Pakkianadhan Peter Pillai—the agent who was sent to this country some months ago by the Madras Landowners' Association, has returned to London after making an extended tour through the provinces. Mr. Pillai seems to have heard that the provincial press in this country is a powerful force, and he hit upon the novel idea of going round to the country newspaper offices to seek by personal interviews the support of local editors in the protest of the Southern landowners against the recent legislation in the Madras Presidency. Such energy deserves reward, but I cannot honestly say that any echoes of the provincial thunder have yet been heard in the Metropolis, the press of which appears to be rather indifferent to Mr. Pillai's entreaties. Mr. Pillai remains here some months longer, and hopes in the course of a few months to read a paper before one of the Societies, ventilating the grievances of the Madras agriculturalists. In the meantime, the Secretary of State is to be asked whether the Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council in reporting on the Bill which afterwards became Act II. of 1894 (Madras Proprietary Village Service Act) stated that they had no information regarding the duties of village servants other than the village accountant : whether the Act has been brought into force ; and if not, why not ; and whether according to Mr. J. D. Rees, Head Assistant Collector at Tinnevelley, and other authorities, interference with the ancient village system has led to an increase of crime.

COOPER'S HILL GRIEVANCES.

Sir Howard Vincent, who has family connections with the Indian Services, has come forward as a champion of the old Cooper's Hill men who have for such a long time past been before the world as victims of official bardship. Sir Howard's recent retirement from the London County Council enables him to devote more attention to his Paliamentary avocations, and as he is blessed with as much energy as Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, and possesses rather more judgment than that zealous politician, I think it is a matter of congratulation that he seems inclined to espouse the cause of a class of men who have not too many friends at Westminster. Sir Howard has obtained second place on March 13 for his motion, which is as follows :—"To call attention to the serious losses entailed upon the members of the Public Works Department of India who entered the Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill between 1871 and 1874 by the non-fulfilment of the promises held out in the prospectus and upon the faith of which they entered the service of the Government of India, and to move a resolution."

[THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMITTEE.

The Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure re-assembled on Tuesday, and the whole of the sitting was occupied with the examination of Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, the newly-appointed Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. At the conclusion of Sir Edwin's evidence the Commission adjourned until next Thursday, when Colonel Wace, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, will, I hear, be called as a witness. Such a long adjournment may give people the impression that Lord Welby and his colleagues intend to take things very easily, but there were, I understand, special reasons, including the illness of Sir Henry Waterfield, why the Commission decided to defer its next meeting until the 27th instant. Still, if the action of the Commissioners should be misunderstood or misrepresented they will have only themselves to thank. There was an expectation in some quarters that the minority would on the resumption of the inquiry after the Recess invite the majority to re-consider their decision not to admit newspaper reporters, and the public. I cannot learn that anything of the kind has been, or is likely to be done, and it would probably be fruitless after the decisive vote on the previous occasion. Lord Welby's grasp of the subject and mastery of the details are said to greatly impress the other members of the Commission.

"PURIFYING" THE SCRIPTURES.

Those whose knowledge of the *fin de siecle* life of the great and glorious city of Chicago is derived from a certain sensational book written by a certain sensational and "pushful" editor., will be reassured by news that has during the past few days reached this country from across the broad Atlantic. I refer to the intelligence that the Bowdlerized edition of Holy Writ on which the local Board of Education has been engaged for some time past is now completed. This Chicagoan version of the Scriptures being primarily intended for the use of schools, contains, we are informed, "no passages or incidents, which seemed" to the committee "in the least degree questionable." What in the language of the telegram is called "the Potiphar Episode" is omitted, as also are the Song of Solomon and the Stories of Jacob and Sarah. I do not think the "up-to-date" example of the Chicago Board of Education will be imitated here, for this, amongst other reasons, that it would be superfluous while the newspapers (which in these days are read by babes and sucklings) continue to give publicity to a particular kind of cases that come before the courts. Of course in America, and especially in Chicago, precocity is unknown, and the newspapers never publish questionable matter!

Dr. Dawson Turner has been applying the Roentgen photography to practical purposes of surgery. One of the latest uses to which he has been successful in putting it has been the discovery by its aid, in the lower thumb joint of a lady's hand, of a needle, which had been there for years, and which, by ordinary surgical processes, the surgeons had failed hitherto to discover. The hand of the lady was photographed on Monday at the Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, and the needle came out quite distinctly on the plate as a black line in the thumb joint. An interesting photograph has also been taken in Chalmers' Hospital of the hand of a patient who has been suffering from bone disease in the third and fourth fingers. It had been intended to amputate the fingers at the junction with the hand, but the photograph, it appears, made it plain that the disease had not only laid hold of the fingers, but had penetrated to the bones of the hand as well. The surgeons who have the case in hand will therefore have a consultation as to whether the hand must not now be amputated at the wrist. What the new photography, it is pointed out, has done in this case is to save the patient from two amputations. Had the fingers only been taken off now it would have been necessary to have another operation by and by at the wrist, in order to endeavour to stop the progress of the disease. The demand which has sprung up for Crooke's tubes, by means of which the new electrical photography is conducted, has been so great that they have become exceedingly scarce and difficult to get, and an effort is now being made to produce them in Edinburgh.

A message from the Queen to her people has been published in the *London Gazette*, in the form of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Her Majesty laments the double affliction which has fallen on the Royal Household in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, to whose virtues she pays a touching tribute. But the feeling, the Queen adds, of universal sympathy "so touchingly shown by all classes of my subjects, has deeply moved my child and myself, and has helped to soothe us greatly." The Queen thanks her people for this, as well as for the appreciation manifested of the Prince who laid down his life in the service of his adopted country.

The report of the return of Dr. Nansen to a town in North-Eastern Siberia, after having reached the North Pole, has created immense interest, and though it remains unconfirmed, there is a disposition to attach more importance to it than there was last week. The British Vice-Consul at Archangel telegraphs briefly that the news is true. Mr. C. Christophersen, who was Dr. Nansen's secretary in his last expedition, says he believes that Nansen succeeded in reaching the Pole, that he abandoned the Fram, and landed somewhere between the rivers Lena and Kolyma.

A sad tragedy took place near Copenhagen on Sunday night. Mr. David Lloyd Morgan, English lecturer at the Swedish University of Lund, near Malmo, and a young woman with whom he was seen to enter a train at Copenhagen, were found at a station near the city shot through the head and lying on the floor of the carriage. They both died in the course of the night.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Ben. C.S. ; Gen. Sir A. W. Lucas, Bom. Staff Corps ; Gen. J. T. Walker, C.B., Royal (Bom.) Eng. Regt. ; Sir G. A. D. Barclay, Bart., C.M.G. ; Mr. W. J. B. Clerke, C.I.E. ; Col. W. A. Evans ; Lt.-Col. K. Orme ; Surg.-Gen. J. Elkin, C.B ; Mr. G. Schilling ; Capt. R. S. Bateman, R.M. ; Capt. W. May, R.M. ; Sir W. F. Alexander ; Sir W. Gilstrap ; Rev. Canon Childers ; Mr. J. Currie ; Signor Negri ; and Lady Wrey.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage was held in the Orphanage Buildings, Mahim, on Saturday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood presided, and Mrs. Birdwood gave away the prizes. A fairly large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among them being the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, Dr. D. Macdonald, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. T. H. Greig, Messrs. D. M. Inglis, James Douglas, W. H. Dickson, A Cameron, Geo. Service, J. Black, J. M. Dick, F. W. Spencer, Geo. M. Laren, and J. Chrystal.

A programme of songs was gone through by the children in good time and with wonderful accuracy, after which Mrs. Birdwood distributed the prizes.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—If I were not, from "auld acquaintance," aware of the fact that this orphanage is a Scottish institution, and if I had not been convinced by auricular demonstration that our valued secretary, Mr. Robertson, is himself a Scotchman—(applause)—whose ancestors turned the tide of battle in favour of King Robert the Bruce and his countrymen on the well-fought field of Bannockburn, then I should be sorely tempted, after hearing the report which has been read to us this evening, to say that the orphanage is a peculiarly Irish institution, and that the secretary is the most versatile of Irishmen. (Applause.) For what have we here in the very forefront of this report? Why, first of all a lament at the generally unsatisfactory nature of our finances, and then in the same breath an announcement of a bequest of Rs. 25,000 or, "perhaps a little more"! And though the money has not yet been received, I think myself that this is a case where a bird in the bush is quite as good as a bird in the hand, and that the Committee ought not to refine too much at the state of the finances. (Hear, hear.) There are other institutions in Bombay, charged with the education of the young, who would, I feel very sure, give a good deal to be half as badly off. Still, I agree with Mr. Robertson and the Committee that it would be only consistent with the wise caution which is the sovereign characteristic of the Scottish nation if the Committee were now to place the finances on a sound footing irrespective of any chance windfall of a quarter of lakh of rupees or so. And knowing well what excellent work is done by the Committee, by the superintendent of the orphanage, and by his efficient staff for the perennial supply of boys and girls entrusted to their care, I take it on myself, though neither a Scotchman nor an Irishman to support with all earnestness the appeal made to the friends of the orphanage to come to its aid with their most liberal contributions during the current year. (Applause.) I hope the general finances, without any special gifts, will be in a better state at the end of the year. And if any friends are disposed to make any special contributions, so much the better. They may rely on it that their money will be well-spent. (Hear, hear.) And after all, that is the great thing. For if money is not well-spent, it is not worth having! Apart from the question of finance, I am constrained to say that the topics dealt with in the report do not furnish any occasion for criticism ; and it will be sufficient perhaps if I refer to only a few of them in the briefest terms. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Oliver, the most conscientious of educational inspectors, was well-pleased with the state of the school. In his report he lays special stress on the physical education of the school and that is clearly an important thing, though it sounds like a truism to say so. It is a truth, however, that is sometimes forgotten, that sound bodily health, which depends so much on judicious bodily exercise, is generally the essential basis for any lasting and solid intellectual superstructure. No worse service could be done to the pupils of this orphanage than to send them out into the world with an imperfect and one-sided development, with a mental development out of all proportion to their physical powers. (Hear, hear.) Such an evil has happily been avoided by the Committee and teaching staff of the orphanage ; and nothing can be more gratifying than to be assured, as we have repeatedly been assured, that the former pupils have worthily filled in later life positions of usefulness for which their education here had well-fitted them, and that they look back with pride and gratitude for all that has been done for them here. And now as regards those who have been specially responsible for the care of the children, I think it is matter for satisfaction to us all that Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who are now enjoying a well-earned furlough after many years of continuous labour, have benefited much in health by their change to Scotland. (Applause.) The Committee owe a great deal to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and it was not an easy matter to fill their places, and the Committee are grateful, therefore, to Mr. James Macdonald—(applause)—for sparing one of his teachers for the temporary vacancy. The superintendence of the orphanage by Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, with the able assistance of Mrs. Prentice, has been all that could be desired, and if any proof of this statement were wanted, it would be found in the appearance of the children this evening. (Hear, hear.) They look healthy and happy ; and they have provided an entertainment for us with which we have been much pleased. The songs of Scotland have been once more sung for us as sweetly as ever, by those who have the best right to sing them ; and I ask you all to join me in wishing all good things for this orphanage, for its financial prosperity beyond our expectations, but most of all for a continuance of healthy life in every sense, physical, intellectual, and spirintual, such as we have been privileged to notice in the past management of these schools. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood for presiding, and also for bringing Mrs. Birdwood with him. He said that they all knew very well in Bombay that the Hon. Mr. Birdwood had many important duties to perform, and after that often in the evening he had to conduct a function such as he had just gone through which gave him a little of the exercise he so much recommended during the course of his address. They all knew very well, and he spoke for the community, that all Scots in Bombay looked upon this annual event as one of considerable importance. In the address that evening they heard the echoes of the sentiment which had been known to the people ever since the time of John Knox, that one of the riches of the world consisted in giving good education. The speaker next alluded to the appointment of Mr. James Macdonald to the Fellowship of the University by the Government, and said that the honour was well deserved. He made the proposal, and again th

in them on his death. The Committee hope that the many friends of the orphanage will make an effort by increased support to enable this to be utilised as a permanent addition to the Endowment Fund rather than frittered away in meeting recurring deficits. A large number of the children were taken up to Matheran this year. The thanks of the Society are due to the superindentent and the visitors on the Hill for the kind and generous interest they took in rendering the holiday a happy one for the children. During the Christmas holidays the children left in the school were given a picnic to Hog Island, which was much enjoyed. The general health of the children has been decidedly good, but during the early months of the year there occurred an outbreak of measles which ran completely through the school. Fortunately, the attacks were for the most part mild in character, and none of the children were ever seriously ill. The superintendent, Mr. Anderson, after some twelve years of almost continuous service in India, was granted a year's furlough from April last. He went home in that month accompanied by Mrs. Anderson and his children, and the Committee are glad to learn that his and Mrs. Anderson's health have greatly benefited by the change. It is hoped that Mr. Anderson will resume his duties after the hot weather holidays. After Mr. Anderson's departure, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley kindly undertook the charge of the children during the hot weather vacation, and on their return from Matheran the Committee were fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, of the Byculla Scottish Schools. The warm thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. James Macdonald for the kindness he showed in sparing the services of one of his teachers. The Committee desire to record their acknowledgements of the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have performed their difficult responsible duties, and of the good work done during the year by Mrs. Prentice and all the orphanage staff.

The Rev. R. M. Gray proposed the adoption of the report, and Mr. F. W. Spencer seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

On the motion of the Rev. T. H. Grieg, seconded by Mr. A. Cameron, the following Committee was appointed for the ensuing year:—Chairman—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott; Deputy Chairman—Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D.; Members—Messrs. John Black, J. W. Brown, E. W. Campbell, James McN. Campbell, C.I.E., H. Chalmers, D. Carmichael, J. M. Dick, James Douglas, J. M. Drennan, H. J. Gordon, D. E. Gosling, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. T. H. Greig, Messrs. D. M. Inglis, J. D. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Messrs. A. F. Kidney, W. C. Keith, A. Leslie, W. M. Macaulay, Dr. D. MacDonald, Messrs. J. Marshall, A. Mackenzie, G. Mackenzie, A. Mair, A. Murray, R. W. Playfair, Captain Potts, Messrs. L. J. Robertson, J. Service, A. F. Simpson, Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., Messrs. J. Stiven, J. H. Symington, Surgeon-Major General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Rev. A. B. Watson; Acting Superintendent—Mr. W. H. Dickson; Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Dickson; Honorary Treasurer—Mr. J. W. Campbell; and Honorary Secretary—Mr. L. J. Robertson.

On the motion of Mr. James Douglas, seconded by Mr. J. M. Inglis, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Committee.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

Fringed with banyan trees, above which tower the grand range of buildings forming the block of the Secretariat, the portion of ground on the Oval, which has been enclosed for the purposes of the horse show, which opens this afternoon, presents a very picturesque appearance. For various purposes eight spacious and gaily decorated pavillions have been erected for the carriages and saddlery exhibits, and there are also two judging rings. Over three hundred entries have been received, and in every way the show is well above the expectations of the Committee. Special interest will attach to the pony competition, for which there are twenty-five entries, which include such well-known animals as Mr. F. C. Allen's Codling, Mr. Beatty's Aline and Jujube, Mr. Grunman's Pearl, and Mr. Baldock's Lizzie. The tandem class also promise well, as does also the class for single harness horses, which contains a very heavy entry. The show is under the patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Rear-Admiral Drummond, his Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne, C.B., R.A., and all the leading Native Princes and Chiefs of Western India, and with the support which has been accorded to it in and around Bombay, should prove a great success. The Committee consists of Brigadier-General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Humphrey, Lieut.-Colonel Irwin, 20th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Major Mercer, R.A., Major Seaton, R. I. Rifles, Captain Fowle, 21st Hussars, Captain Broom, Captain W. C. Ross, Vety.-Captain Morgan, A. V. D., Captain Peacock, A.V.D., Mr Benn, Mr. [C. Gray, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. J. L. Symons, and Mr. R. A. Willis. An extensive prize list has been provided, the principal items of which are for the best horse in the show and the best pony in the show given by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, for the best turn-out pair and for the best country-bred in the show by H. H. Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, and a silver bowl value Rs. 100 for the tandems by Messrs. Noel and Richards and Messrs. Jno. Carr and Co., Ld. A busy day was experienced yesterday by Mr. R. A. Willis, the treasurer, and by Captain W. J. McWhinnie, the secretary, both of whom were early on the ground making final arrangements. The proceedings will be enlivened by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles., who make their farewell bow to the public of Bombay when the show opens this afternoon. On the remaining two days that the show will be open the programme of music will be supplied by Native bands.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the second race sailed for the cup presented by Mr. J. Marshall on Saturday, inst. Ships' boats with Kiralyne and Tomtit started at 2-30 p.m., and all the others at 3-0 p.m.:—

Boat's name.	Handicapped.	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time.
	M. S.		H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Magdala's Cutter	53 7	Lieut R A Nugent, R N	4 51 29	1 28 22
Kiralyne	48 57	Mr E Comber	4 56 1	1 37 4
Kismet	6 15	Mr W J Symonds	4 56 48	1 50 33
Tomtit	50 0	Mr R A Hopkins	4 59 11	1 39 11
Plassy's Cutter	53 7	Comdr W H Taylor, R N	5 0 45	1 37 38
Melody	Sct	Mr J B K Macbeth.	5 0 55	2 0 55
Janetta	10 0	Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E	5 7 40	1 57 40
Eileen	21 15	Surg Major H W Boyd	5 10 26	1 49 11
Isca	11 40	Capt W F Potts	5 18 34	2 6 54
Mannikin	21 52	Capt S J Chamier, R A	5 19 21	1 57 29
Red Rose	15 37	Mr C E Palmer	5 22 35	2 6 58
Senta	10 10	Mr E S Luard	5 23 45	1 54 35
Princess	31 15	Mr F A Little	5 24 9	1 52 54
Cinderella	Sct	Mr J Moore	did not finish.	...

1st Magdala's Cutter; 2nd, Kiralyne. Special course sailed off, 12·5 miles.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOUBLES.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Final.
D B Binning and Major H H Barnet	Bye		
W Reid and P F Fischer			
J C Brooks and A E Bice			
C H Higginbotham and C H S Boggs	Bye		
Capt H Anderson and A J Brooks	Bye		

The 1st Round to be played off to-morrow; the 2nd Round on Wednesday; and the Final on Saturday.

SINGLES.

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Final.
J G Greig	Bye			
P F Fischer	Bye			
D B Binning	Bye			
A J Besly				
A J Brooks				
C H Higginbotham				
J C Brooks				
Capt H Anderson	Bye			
W Reid	Bye			
Major H H Barnet	Bye			

The 1st Round to be played off to-morrow; the 2nd Round on Thursday; the 3rd Round on Friday; and the Final on Saturday.

The *Cape Times*, commenting on Wednesday as the scarcity of native labour on the Rand, states that the whole native reserve in the north of the Transvaal is in a condition of unrest. The natives are harassed within their own domains, and if they venture forth to labour they are fined and robbed on all imaginable pretexts. Other charges of a like nature are made against the Boer Government.

BYCULLA CLUB SPORTS.

Preceded by a ladies' tiffin, the second gymkhana sports of the Byculla Club came off on Saturday afternoon, and were attended by a large assembly of members of the Club, and their guests, including his Excellency the Governor. The races were held on the small course at the back of the Club premises, and were managed by a committee, consisting of Brigadier-General Gatacre, Colonel Stevens, Messrs. G. Farran, J. M. Campbell, H. C. Burder, and W. Webb (judges), Dr. Deane (honorary secretary), and Messrs. L. B. Kerr, G. Townsend, and S. Rebsch. The members of the Club were "At Home" during the afternoon and evening, and dispensed their hospitality in a manner which was fully worthy of the high reputation of the Club in this matter. The presence of the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers added considerably to the day's enjoyment. For the "Byculla Scurry," the first event, there were seven entries, and after a close race Mrs. Graham's nominee, Mr. Graham, won a Cypress. Mr. Wyatt on Jinks, nominated by Mrs. Nigel-Jones, carried off the "Galloway Handicap," whilst the "Saddling Stakes" were won by, on Glossmoth, by Mr. Fixher, who was nominated by Mrs. Watson. A great deal of amusement was occasioned by the "Gretna Green Stakes," in which the couples were made up in grotesque fashion to represent such well-known characters as the "New Woman" (Captain Leckey's companion), "Trilly and Svangli," and "Floe" (Mr. Talbot's partner). The event, which was run in three heats, was won by Mr. Talbot with "Floe," Miss Mill's nomination. Some amusement was also occasioned by the "Oulta-Poulta Race," in which Captain Locky on Mr. Enthoven's Return (nominated by Miss Waters) came in last, and won the first prize; and Major Mercer riding Captain Lecky's Bernadine (Mrs. Nairne's nomination) came in first, and took second prize.

The results were as under:—

"The Byculla Scurry."—For Arabs and Country-bred Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won Rs. 49. 13 3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Allowances: C.B's. allowed 7lbs., Galloways that have never started for Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs. and those that have never been trained on any Course allowed 5lbs, accumulative R. C.

Mrs Graham noms Mr Grahams's g a p Cypress, Owner 1
Mrs Lang noms Capt Lecky's b a g Crystal, Owner. 2
Mrs Weighell noms Mr. Ellison's ch a p The Don, Owner ..... w. 3
Mrs Mercer noms Major Mercer's d kat m Mimosa, Owner ..... H. 0
Mrs Block noms Mr Wyatt's b a g Bloodstone, Owner 0
Mrs. Watson noms Mr. Fischer's g a p Pussmoth, Mr H E John 0
Miss Drummond noms Mr Barton's b a p Sydney, Mr. Dimsdale 0

"Galloway Handicap."—For Arabs and Country-bred Galloways 13-3 and under that have never started in a Race of any value other than Byculla Club Gymkhanas and Mud Sports. Owners up. About 1 mile.

Mrs Nigel-Jones noms Mr Wyatt's b a g Jinks, Owner 1
Mrs Gatacre noms Mr Ellison's g a p Gamey, Owner 2
Mrs Burder noms Mr. Birkett's g a p The Buster, Owner 3
Mrs Wagstaff noms Mr Fischer's g a p Pussmoth, Owner 0
Miss Bagnell noms Mr Townsend's g a p Wait-a-bit, Owner 0
Mrs Graham noms Mr Graham's ch a p Japan, Owner 0

"Saddling Stakes."—Competitors to start carrying their saddles and run 50 yards to where their Ponies are being held—saddle, mount, and ride round the Course to a given point, where they dismount, take off their saddles, and run to winning post. Catch Weights.

Mrs Watson noms Mr Fischer's ch a p Glossmoth, Owner 1
Mrs Watson noms Mr Dimsdale's a p Jack, Owner. 2
Miss Breul noms Capt Walton's ch m Olive, Owner 3
Miss Nugent noms Capt Lecky's b a g Crystal, Owner 0
Mrs Mercer noms Major Mercer's a p Murmur, Owner 0
Miss Waters noms Mr. Enthoven's g a p Funny Colours, Owner 0
Miss M Shepherd noms Mr E McCausland's g a p The Aristocrat, Owner 0
Miss Clarke Kennedy noms Mr Birkett's g a p The Buster, Owner 0

"Gretna Green Stakes."—For Ponies 13-3 and under, Catch weights. To be run in couples; one in each pair to ride side-saddle, and to be appropriately dressed, ½ mile.

Miss Mills noms Mr Talbot and other 1
Miss Bagnell noms Mr Townsend and another 2
Mrs Mercer noms, Capt Lecky and another 0
Mrs Block noms Mr Montressor and another 0
Mrs C C James noms. Mr Hudson and another 0
Miss Symons noms Mr Proctor and another 0
Mrs Weighell noms Mr Ellison and another..... 0
Miss Nigel-Jones noms Mr. Heyland and another... 0

"Oulta-Poulta Race."—Lots will be drawn for Ponies, The last gets 1st Prize, and the 1st second Prize. R. C. No one will be allowed to ride his own Pony; the last in must finish the Course within 3 minutes, or will be disqualified.

1 Mrs Nairne noms Capt Lecky's Bernadine
2 Mrs Mercer noms Major Mercer's Murmur
3 Miss Stephen noms Mr Townsend's Boomerang
4 Miss Waters noms Mr Enthoven's Return
5 Miss Waters noms Mr Proctor's Bedouin

RESULT.

Miss Waters noms Mr Enthoven's Return, Capt Lecky 1
Mrs Nairne noms Capt Lecky's Bernadine, Major Mercer 2

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The winners of the six rounds of the Forty-Two competition played off the final match on Saturday, the only absentee being Mr. W. G. Page, who has left Bombay. Of the five remaining competitors Mr. Nathan alone had a handicap allowance (5), and notwithstanding some bad luck on the second field, this gave him a sufficient advantage to win the competition with the very appropriate net score of 42. Dr. Macdonald, who on Thursday made a score of 39, was 43 from scratch, and Mr. Marshall Reid made the same score, but had to give one, bringing up his net total to 44. Mr. Nathan by his win obtains the whole of the entrance fees for the six competitions (amounting to Rs. 120) and a medal. He has been working hard to improve his play, and well deserves the success he has attained.

Subjoined are the details:—

	Total.	Handicap.	Net score.
1 F J Nathan	47	−5	42
2 Dr D Macdonald	43	Scr	43
3 M F Reed	43	+1	44
4 C H S Boggs	45	Scr	45
5 C E Nixon	47	Scr	47

THE KASHMIR CURRENCY.

Regarding the resolution of the Kashmir Durbar to substitute the British rupee for the State currency, the Resident has wired to the Council not to take any action. The matter would be represented to the Government of India, but the proposals made would be difficult to carry out and would involve a heavy loss. On receipt of the telegram the Council cancelled their previous order on the subject. Much satisafction is felt in Kashmir at the Resident's prompt action. A deputation waited on the Accountant-General on Wednesday to protest against the Council's order, and were overjoyed to learn that the order had been cancelled. The market is still in confusion but State coins are now accepted further coining value without hesitation.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Srinagar on Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Two expeditions have lately been organised in America to unearth deposits of treasure as rich and mysterious as the lost mines of the Aztecs. One has gone to San Miguel Island, off Santa Barbara, to find the chests of Spanish doubloons which, according to tradition, were lost there years ago in the wreck of a Spanish barque. The survivors secured their gold, and buried it in a cave close to the historic spot where Cabrillo landed, and afterwards, going to the mainland, were slain by the Indians. The second expedition, which is backed by a hotel-keeper in Stockton, makes Cocos Island, off the coast of Central America, its objective point. Cocos Island was once the resort of pirates, and on it, the tale goes, some of the buccaneers buried their riches. The Stockton hotel-keeper and his associates have gone to work in a businesslike way. They have secured a concession from the Nicaraguan Government to farm the island for a number of years, and have imported a colony of Germans, who, if the treasure does not turn up, will get what they can out of the land by growing coffee. That's a sensible sort of alternative, any way.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, at 5-15 p.m., the Rev. D. Mackichan will propose that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., be elected a member of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee will make a similar proposition in regard to Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas. Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, the appointment of the new Fellows to the several Faculties.

Prof. O. V. Muller will move that as recommended by the Syndicate, and passed by the Faculty of Arts, the two subjects of History and Philisophy at the M. A. Examination should be separated and two independent M. A. schools formed. Mr. R. M. Patel intends to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds from the subscribers to the Bai Aimai Kharsetji Rustamji Cama Memorial Fund for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship, be accepted with best thanks and that a Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 and tenable for one year, be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi from among the Parsi candidates. Mr. R. M. Patel will also propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds from the Hon. Mr. Navrosji N. Wadia for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of the late Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, be accepted with best thanks and that a Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi from among the Parsi candidates.

Mr. R. M. Sayani will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Gujarat Law Class be recognized in the Faculty of Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination up to end of April next, and that the Government Law Class, the Sind Law Class, and the Bhownuggur Law Class be recognized in the Faculty of Law for the purposes of the First LL.B. Examination.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the following General Regulations be *added* at the beginning of the portion of the Calendar relating to Endowments:—"(1). All prizes not claimed within twelve months from the date of publication of the award shall lapse to the University. (2). Any large surplus which may accumulate under any Prize Fund may be spent in the purchase of books for the University Library, when the conditions of the Endowment permit such discretionary expenditure on the part of the Syndicate." The Rev. F. Dreckmann will move a long list of amendments to the existing Regulation as to scholarships.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF GAEKWARI OPIUM INTO BRITISH DISTRICTS.

The clever manner in which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, aided by the Chief Opium Inspector and others, succeeded in running to earth some smugglers of opium from Baroda into British territory has already been explained in these columns. As briefly stated in our telegraphic intelligence on Saturday, one of the three accused men was found guilty by Captain C. A. Brown, First-class Railway Magistrate at Baroda, on Friday, whilst the case against the other two was transferred to the Court of the District Magistrate at Broach. Subjoined is the text of Captain Brown's judgment delivered on Saturday.

Before pronouncing my decision in the case of Assa Khora, I would premise my judgment by stating that on the 25th February last three accused, Moti Khimchand, Girdhar Kalidas, and Assa Khora were placed before the Court charged under section 9 of the Opium Act 1878. On the opening day Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, who appears on the complainant, made an application to the court for a tender of pardon being granted Assa. This was inadvertently acceded to by the Court, and a pardon given under section 337 of C. P. L. When later the court discovered the procedure to be illegal, the pardon was withdrawn, Assa being made acquainted with the fact, and he was again placed upon his trial on the 6th instant. After the pardon had been given, Assa made a deposition which was recorded, but has since been destroyed, which placed the court in possession of certain information regarding the remaining two accused, which in all probability would not have come to the knowledge of the court had the tender of pardon not been given. Under these circumstances the court after carefully weighing the matter has come to the conclusion that it would be fairer on Moti Khimchand and Ghirdhar Kalidas were the trial of their cases transferred to another magistrate, and an application to this effect has been made. Now, with regard to the case of Assa Khora as he has pleaded guilty the court has seen no objections to proceeding with his trial. From the evidence adduced the story for the prosecution is that on the 22nd of February last, on receipt, of certain information, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, in company of other officers, proceeded to the Baroda Railway Station and adjourned to one of the waiting rooms, from whence complainant saw one Manecklal, a partner of the Baroda State opium former handing over two half balls of opium to Laxuman, who is a detective in the O. D., and Manecklal was heard to say that he was prepared to supply 80 lbs. of the same quality, the price being fixed Rs. 9-8 per lb., whereas the actual price ruling was Rs. 13-8 per lb. Laxuman was seen to hand over a sum of Rs. 760 for same to Manecklal, who left saying the opium would be handed over that evening. At about 11-30 p.m. the same evening complainant and other officers again proceeded to the Baroda Railway Station, where the informer points out the accused sealed on the platform with a parcel of opium in his possession. Accused was seen to seat himself in the 3rd class carriage of a train leaving for Bombay. Detective Laxuman gets into the same compartment and complainant and other officers into the adjoining one, the two compartments being separated by iron bars only and the occupants of one being visible to those of the other. Laxuman during the railway journey enters into a conversation with accused, and gives him pan and biris. On the arrival of the train at Miagaum station accused delivers over his parcel of opium to Laxuman, and leaves the compartment. He does not return, and is discovered on the following day (23rd Feb.) seated in an opium shop in Miagaum town, the shop being in the Gaekwar's territory. Accused is then induced to return to the railway station, where on arrival he is arrested and searched. On his person is discovered a permit (E and C) sanctioning the transport of 40 (local) seers of opium from a depot in Baroda city to an opium shop in Miagaum town. This, then, is the story of the complainant, and he is corroborated by both witnesses 2 and 3. There are no material discrepancies in these three evidences. He pleads guilty to the charge, and as his confession does not appear to the court to have been caused by any inducement, threat, or promise, I see no reason for rejecting it. In awarding punishment I consider due weight should be given to the circumstances under which the accused imported the opium. He is a menial of one Manecklal for a monthly pittance of a little over Rs. 7 per mensem, and appears to be an ignorant and illiterate man, and it is possible that though accused might have known he was not acting quite righteously, still he may not have thoroughly realized the gravity of his offence. In dealing with cases under the Opium Act I think the court should stop for a moment, and ask for what purposes the legislature passed this Act. Obviously with the intention of checking and minimizing illicit dealings in opium. This pointed the question arises would a heavy punishment inflicted on the accused have the required effect. I should say no. In my opinion no amount of punishment meted out to the small fry in such a case would have any effect on the principal offenders. This individual would find no difficulty in replacing accused's services, many times over, and the illicit trade would continue as if no temporary check had occurred in its operations. Taking this view, and that accused seems to have been a mere tool in Manecklal's hands, that he appears to have derived no pecuniary benefit by the part he took in the transaction, that he is a menial in small pay, and that any dereliction of duty in not carrying out his master's orders, would probably have meant loss of situation and that he is in poor circumstances. I consider the ends of justice would, be met by the infliction of a nominal fine. I therefore convict accused Assa Khora and order him to pay a fine of one anna under sectihn 9 of the Opium Act 1878, and I order the parcel E. and B., containing 40 seers of opium, to be confiscated under section 12 of the said Act.

Santarem, a city on the Tagus, fifty miles north of Lisbon, was on Tuesday night the scene of a terrible disaster. The close of the carnival was celebrated by a masked ball, and at mid-night the building in which it was being held caught fire. The flames rapidly spread to every part, and the panic that arose was so great that men, women, and children threw themselves out of the windows, and others were trampled or burned to death. Thirty-four bodies have been recovered, and it is feared, that more remained buried beneath the ruins.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At a meeting held at Government House, Pondicherry, the other day, it was decided that the sum of Rs. 2,18,000 be placed at the disposal of the Agent of the South Indian Railway for the acquisition of land in the Tanjore District for the construction of the Karikal Peralom Railway.

Mr. E. Lund, Examiner of Accounts from the Bombay Public Works Department, is posted to the Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. H. W. Conduitt transferred to Abu. Mr. Marshall goes from Umballa to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Mr. S. K. Levett Yeats, from Lahore, succeeds him at Umballa.

Surgeon-Major John Anderson will become Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, when Surgeon-Major Cunningham vacates that appointment next month. The latter officer goes to Patiala in place of Surgeon-Major Owen, who is going home on leave.

The gross earnings of the Indian Railways during the current financial year are expected to be nearly forty lakhs more than those of 1894-95. The Imperial and Povincial revenue from irrigation will also be much higher, owing to the long drought in Bengal and Upper India.

Final orders in regard to the reconstitution of the Central India Horse, by which each regiment would have a separate commandant, are not likely to be passed for some little time, as the Government of India are about to take the question of the status of all the Local Corps under their orders.

Such a fine day's sport as fell to the lot of the Muttra Tent Club on the 1st March is worthy of record. There was a party of nine out, eight officers of the 5th Lancers and Mr. Cruickshank, Collector of Agra, and the bag was 20 of the finest boar and one large panther. The burning of a large grass jungle, which had become a sanctuary for the biggest pigs of the district, was reponsible for a day's sport that will hold a prominent place even in the chronicles of Muttra hog-hunting.

The dispute Between Nepal and Tibet, of which mention has been recently made, is, as usual, connected with the interchange of trade between the two countries. It is not apparently of a very serious nature, but the Tibetans in past times have more than once been dangerously near provoking the Nepalese to hostilities by ill-treatment of traders from Khatmandu. Under the circumstances it is perhaps just as well that the Prime Minister of Nepal has abandoned his intention of visiting England this summer.

In connection with the deposition of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, a contemporary states that Mr. Crosthwaite, the Governor-General's Agent, went in person to Jhalrapatan and offered to call on the Rana and communicate the orders of Government to him. The Rana, however, would not assent to this procedure, whereupon a written communication was sent to him. Mr. Crosthwaite then held a Durbar and formally told the Sardars of the State that the Maharana had been deposed on account of his unfitness to rule and exhorted them to loyalty and obedience. All is quiet in Jhallawar and the Rana will shortly take his departure. He has expressed a desire to go to Benares.

The statement which appears in a Calcutta paper that the Sikkim-Tibet Boundary Commission is to reassemble this month, and that precautions are to bo taken to ensure the maintenance of the boundary pillars is quite incorrect. There is not the least intention of resuming demarcation operations nor of moving a section of the mountain battery from Darjeeling to Gnatong and of supporting them with the Manchester Regiment. It is difficult to understand how such a rumour could have gained currency: for neither the Government of India nor the Bengal Government are in favour of a heroic potiey on the Sikkim border.

From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 1 European, 2 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 215 Hindus and 30 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 257 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous year was 303. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from small-pox, 12 from measles, 90 from fevers, 15 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhœa, and 130 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 29·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·8 per 1,000 per annum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, R. A., will, as senior officer in the District, command in Sirhind when Brigadier-General Symons proceeds on leave.

The Gwalior Durbar have provided relief works for the distressed portion of the population by means of the Goona-Bara Railway, the first section of which is under construction.

Mr. Way, who, as already announced, has arrived at Mogoung on the completion of the Hukong Valley survey, proceeds to Mandalay, there to meet Colonel Gracey, the Director-General of Railways.

Colonel Leach, Commanding the Bengal Sappers and Miners, will officiate in Command of the Peshawar District while Brigadier-General Elles acts for General Sir G. Wolseley in the Lahore District.

The Government of India have sanctioned, under certain conditions, the construction of a covered riding school for the Calcutta Light Horse on the maidan, on a site to the east of the Presidency Jail.

The Lieutenant-Governor, during his brief visit to Jhansi on Wednesday next, will hold a meeting of the Collectors and Subdivisional Officers of Bundelkund with a view of getting their reports upon the relief operations upon which they are now severally engaged. Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Division, will also be at Jhansi to take part in the conference.

With reference to the recent block in the Suez Canal a correspondent writes: "After the advantage, or rather disadvantage, of so long an enforced halt alongside the defaulting German steamer that succeeded in stopping all traffic for nearly a week, what struck us most was the extreme feebleness of the Canal management. The want of anything like adequate plant, of skilled supervision, or of head to direct operations, suggested Oriental rather than Western methods. The Canal is being widened in places, narrow strips along the sides being here and there taken out in steps. Bad steering seems to have run the bow of the steamer on to a shelf under some 14 feet of water, an accident that in the case of a boat not readily answering her helm might happen at any time, and as a matter of fact does often happen, though not with such serious consequences. The German steamer failed to get off by her own efforts, and for four or five days those of the Canal Company can only be described as pottering. A couple of narrow pontoons to be filled with water, lashed alongside and then pumped out would have in a few minutes lifted the steamer's bow sufficiently to get her back off. Anything of the kind would, however, seem to be quite beyond the resources of the Canal management. Steam-launches came from Ismailia and Port Said, fussed around, and went back, apparently to consult. Then a portion of the cargo was leisurely moved into barges (there was not much cargo to move) and the most important passenger, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, evidently foreseeing great delay, went off to Cairo. A couple of days' further consultation brought more barges, into which a few men and boys lifted a few tons of her coal. Next came hawsers that all broke in the attempts to haul her off. Finally, two of the Canal Company's steam tugs, having borrowed a steel hawser from the P. and O., wasted another day, effecting nothing beyond dragging out to or three of her iron bollards and pulling up part of her deck; and it was only after five days of futile efforts that the offer of the Captain of the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia to tackle the business was accepted. Half an hour after steaming alongside Captain Andrews had his 6-inch steel hawser scientifically made fast, and within ten minutes of the P. and O. liner getting a pull on, the German steamer was afloat again. But for this timely assistance there was every prospect of the block lasting until a channel could be dredged round her."

The snowstorm on the passes between Srinagar and Kashmir at the close of last month was an exceptionally heavy one, and telegraphic communication was interrupted for four days. The party which went out from Minnimarg to repair the wire had a hard time on the Burzil. They reached a point a mile beyond the Waitor shelter-hut, two miles from the summit of the pass, but had to return to the hut as the storm was so violent that further progress was impossible. The signaller with the party was nearly swept away by an avalanche; his arm was injured and he lost his kit and rations. The men remained snowed up at Waitor for two days when they managed to get down to the Burzil chowki. The whole party had to live on uncooked atta and rice, as they had lost most of their firewood in their attempt to reach the summit of the Burzil. Snow at Waitor was thirteen feet deep, showing how heavy was the fall. Another attempt to reach the summit successful. The wire was repaired and this was successful. The wire was repared and has since been working satisfactorily. There are certain to be terrific avalanches later on when the thaw sets in, but the telegraph-line cannot be interrupted again for any long period as its alignment was greatly improved last year.

The candidates for the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani have another grievance—and a most clear one it certainly seems this time—against their examiners. The examinations are held four times a year, on each quarter day, beginning with the 1st January. Two months of the present quarter have gone by and we are well into March, and still the results of the last examination are unpublished. This delay on the part of the examiners tells very hardly on the candidates. It is difficult for a man to begin reading for the next examination when for all he knows he may have already passed; and on the other hand, what is the chance that a man who has failed will be able to set to work again successfully for the April examination when he only gets the news that he has to do so in the middle of March? If the examining body is too weak to deal with the papers more expeditiously than this Government should see that it is strenghtened; for the results that hang on the passing of the Higher Standard examination have been made so serious nowadays that everything connected with it should be managed in a systematic fashion.

It is high time, writes the *Englishman*, that some better arrangement was made on behalf of passengers arriving in Calcutta by steamer. At present passengers are compelled to land in Dhingis. Surely it is not too much to expect that some less primitive arrangement might be made in the case of steamers which arrive on dates that are known long in advance. Take, for instance, the case of the Malta which arrived on Tuesday with sixty passengers. It has been known for three months past that this steamer was due on Tuesday, and would in all probability bring a number of passengers. Moreover, a telegram from Colombo announced the date of her arrival, while the number of her passengers was duly notified. Yet no jetty was arranged for her to proceed to and the passengers had to land in boats, and owing to the state of the tides, the danger of doing so at present is by no means inconsiderable. Probably in no other port—not even in Bombay—would such a state of things be allowed to continue from month to month and year to year. Nor is it as if the difficulties in the way were insuperable, for we assured that an arrangement which would allow of passenger steamers proceeding direct to the Jetties is perfectly feasible. We recommend this matter, which is the subject of grave complaint, to the attention of the Port Commissioners.

The East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Cuttack, has been singularly easy of construction, for no big rivers have had to be crossed and the country is open throughout the whole distance; but on the extension onwards to Calcutta, which has been entrusted to the Bengal-Nagpur Company, the bridging will be exceptionally heavy. The crossing of the Mahanadi at Cuttack will involve not one but a whole series of bridges, and the sites for these will have to be selected with great care. A final examination of the river channels is now being made and work will be proceeded with when a satisfactory alignment has been obtained. Beyond Cuttack the Brahmani, Subanrika and other rivers will have to be bridged before Midnapore is reached, while further on are the big streams draining into the Hooghly which are liable to heavy floods. Indian engineers have, however, attained such proficiency in bridge-building that the progress of the new line will not be seriously delayed by the works at the crossing-places. The Mahanadi bridges alone will take a long time to build; but, as the orders for the ironwork will be placed well in advance, even here the delay in linking up will be reduced to a minimum.

From the brief outline given by Sir Alexander Miller of the changes which have been introduced in Committee on the Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill it is evident that the measure has been practically precast. The Government has wisely taken into account the hostility excited by the provisions regarding touting, and has receded from a position which could only have been maintained at the expense of its reputation for fairness and justice. We are as yet in ignorance of the details of the new Bill, but we are ready to believe, after Sir Alexander Miller's speech; that these will be reasonable and satisfactory, and that they will meet the evil in as thorough a manner as is possible by means of legislation. At all events we have good reason to suppose that they will not be marred by those defects against which we protected so strongly when the Bill was last before the Council.

The *Morning Post* prints a somewhat alarmist article on "The New Russian Road to India." The writer, who is apparently a friend of Dr. Leitner's, seems to think he has made the discovery that we have wasted money and lives in Chitral and Hunza Nagar to prevent a Russian advance in a direction which Russia would never be likely to attempt. No one ever imagined that Russia would try to take India by this route, but neither can anybody who knows anything of the question doubt for a moment that she could and would do incalculable mischief if Chitral and Hunza Nagar were left open to her intrigues. Further, the writer suggests that Russia will make an advance by way of reply to the Amir's action in Kafiristan. But he forgets that Russia has solemnly pledged herself to make no further movements to the South in this part of Asia. The writer seems to us to be more Russian than Russia herself.

The Dominion Government have practically decided to re-arm the Canadian Militia with a magazine rifle, probably the Lee-Enfield. Heavy ordnance for fortifications and field artillery are also to be bought and the total appropriation amounts to 3,000,000dol.

The marriage arranged between Cecil Lothian Nicholson Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., and Katherine, eldest daughter of Col. Banking, Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum Madras, will take place in Belgaum about the middle of April.

The *Morning Post* is requsted to state that the announcement made of an intended marriage between Mr. R. J. Bentinck, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Miss Florence Thornton, of High Cross, Framfield, Sussex, is absolutely without foundation. There is not, and never has been, any question of such a marriage.

A telegram dated Patna, February 26th, says There has just been an atrocious murder here. A young Brahmin girl was virtually killed by inches by her husband, who of late had drifted into evil ways. At the slightest opposition he would drag her about and kick her brutally. The members of the family feared that a crisis would come some day. The evening of Saturday last saw the couple retire, as usual. What took place after that, nobody has come forward to say. The door was found locked next morning, and the police were communicated with. When they broke it open, the poor woman was found lying dead. No part of her body had escaped rough handling. The description of the murderer, who has absconded, is as follows:—"Ram Narain Misser, twenty-two years of age; pimples on face; tall and spare; scar between eye-brows, is supposed to have gone towards Mustra, where are some of his relations."

THE MOPLAH RISING.

It is not very often that an ordinary person with business of his own in the world thinks of loo

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN R. L. OWENS, Royal Irish Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT M. H. MCDERMOTT, East Surry Regiment, has been transferred to the first Battalion.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT W. J. TATAM has been granted an extension of leave to the 29th instant.

LIEUTENANT C. P. WYNTER 2nd Sikhs, is appointed Permanent Wing Officer in the 6th Punjab Infantry.

THE posting of Major A. Heathcote, R. E., to the Bengal Command, Military Works, has been cancelled.

THE Commissary-General's Office, Bengal, will close at Meerut on the 26th March and reopen at Naini Tal on the 1st April.

THE services of Surgeon-Major Money-Shewan have been placed at the disposal of the N.-W. Provinces Government for temporary civil employment.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN GABBETT, attached to Wing 6th Madras Infantry, Cuttack, has been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government for civil employment.

CAPTAIN W. F. TILLEY, R. E., will take over Charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Jhansi Division, Military Works, on Captain Cordue, proceeding to England.

LIEUTENANT G. B. HINGSTON, R. E., on return from leave, is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works, and appointed to the Fort William Division for duty.

LIEUTENANT F. C. MACNAGHTEN, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, has been granted, by the War Office, an extension of leave until the 20th July 1896, on medical certificate.

THE following Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been posted to the Bengal Command:—Second-Lieutenants Bingham, Barlow, Bridges, Simpson, Ferrar and Becker.

LIEUTENANT PARKIN, South Staffordshire Regiment, has been ordered to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment for duty instead of the 2nd, as previously notified.

CAPTAIN F. T. M. EDWARDES, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, on appointment to the District Staff as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Mhow District.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-General Commanding will leave Bombay for Poona by the 11·30 p.m. train on Wednesday, the 11th instant, instead of as previously notified. Departure private.

THE following Non-Commissioned Officers, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, have been appointed Drill Instuctors to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles: Corporal T. Walker, Lance Corporal T. Kearns, Lance Corporal J. Carroll.

MAJOR F. W. ROMILLY, Scots Guards, and Captain A. H. W. Lowndes, Rifle Brigade, have been appointed Military Secretary and A.-D.-C., respectively, to the new Governor of Madras: and Captain Lord H. M. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Royal Scots, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL GORE, Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in India, commenced his third tour of inspection by visiting the Station Hospital, 5th B. L. Infantry, and hospital of the 8th Bengal Cavalry on Wednesday morning. He will afterwards inspect the hospitals at Agra, Meerut, Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Solon, via Sipri returning to Simla.

THE Government of India have approved of the grant to non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army of the concession of travelling with return tickets at single fares, for the purpose of sport or recreation, on all Indian railways. Unless the return journey is completed within six days, full fare will be charged for the return journey in addition to the fare already paid.

THE following Officers of the Medical Staff have been detailed for duty in India:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Swayne, in Bengal Command; Surgeon-Major J. Semple, in Punjab Command; Surgeon-Captain R. C. Thacker and Surgeon-Lieutenant D. J. C. Collins, in Bombay Command; Surgeon-Lieutenant A. J. Lattey, in Madras Command.

THE troops in Bombay will be rallied to Khandalla, at the head of the Bhore Ghauts, for a week's manœuvres under the command of Brigadier-General Gatacre, Commanding Bombay District. A small force of Sappers and Miners from Kirkee with sapper mule equipment, some mule transport from the Poona Commissariat, and a small party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers from Poona, have been ordered to attend the camp of instruction. The outing will be a very agreeable one for the troops in garrison at Bombay.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE REPORT AND THE C. E. A.

WE have referred in one or two recent issues to the Lyall Committee Report on Military Works and Public Works in India, and to the various rumours current as to the nature of the recommendations it contains, or at any rate to certain of them. So far, we understand, no specific recommendations have been made in connection with it by the Government of India, but opinions have been asked for in many directions in order to further elucidate what is unquestionably a most difficult problem. In this form it seems to have been circulated freely in India in a confidential form to the various departments and to many officers only indirectly concerned, and a preliminary issue appears to have been distributed in England with some freedom so far as military officers are concerned. For nearly a year these officers have had the opportunity of knowing exactly what action was taken and what has been proposed to their advantage of threshing out details and of formulating suggestions that may work to their benefit. Needless to say, the Royal Engineers, as a corps, will not be dull enough to miss any point that can be made in such a way, and will be certain to make the most of putting in the best form and supporting by the most plausible reasons anything that it seems possible to turn to their further profit, the Government of India will doubtless obtain the full ben fit of suggestions for this, supported by influences always powerful.

On the other hand, although the Civil members of the P. W. D. are numerically as about nine to one, and their interests would seem to be still more affected, we do not hear of any such facilities for expressing an opinion being given to them. There is, in fact, a general complaint of ignorance as to any of the committee's suggestions. With the exception of a few officers in the Headquarters' Secretariat, they have not been given an opportunity of considering how the proposals would be likely to affect them or of seeing how far it might be possible to work out a solution of the problem on the broad lines of benefit to the State without injury to the individual.

It has not, perhaps occurred, to the Government of India or the Secretary of State that among the officers who compose the Civil Engineers' Association, there may be men sufficiently unbiassed to give thoroughly sound opinions from their point of view. If even these opinions should be one-sided it is always an advantage for Government to hear both sides of the case before being committed to a final recommendation.

There has in the past been a distinct feeling among these civil officers that in the matter of P. W. D. reorganisation neither their opinions have been asked nor their interests consulted. In recent years such a policy has been disavowed, and the Government of India has declared its desire to give equal advantages to both the civil and military members of the Department. This being so, we would suggest, for the consideration of the new member for Public Works, that advance copies of Mr. Lyall's Report should be sent to the Civil Engineers' Association for consideration by some of the leading members of that organisation. There is no reason why, if desired, this arrangement be done confidentially, but a large body of officers should not be kept in the dark in regard to proposals vitally affecting their interests, only to find these suddenly sprung upon them without possibility of full consideration. We venture to think something of the kind ought to have been done in the first instance; to delay it longer will only be to give legitimate cause for another grievance.

DECAY OF THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY.

MR. JOHN MICHELL, British Consul at St. Petersburg, in the course of his annual report to Lord Salisbury upon the condition of the country says:—"At the present time more then 100,000 estates, or 41 per cent. of the whole area of the land owned by nobles, are mortgaged to various Governments and private land credit institutions, and the amount of money advanced on these estates has reached Rs.1,269,000,000 (£128,500,000), of which 6 and Rs. 1,174,000,000 (£117,300,000), still remain owing. In the course of the last five years (1889-94) the indebtedness of landed estates to private and banks increased by Rs.84,000,000 (£8,200,000), and these banks last year reaped a profit of more than Rs.7,500,000 (£700,000) on these operations. Of the enormous capital of the Nobility Land Bank, exceeding £30,000,000, created by the Government for the express purpose of making money advances to landlords, but little has been paid back, and but little improvement has been made in the cultivation of estates. It is asserted by those well acquainted with provincial life that the millions advanced to the noble landlord class have not been expended in the improvement of their estates, but were spent on amusement, luxury, travels, payment of old debts, and unprofitable enterprises. One of the chief causes that threatens the almost complete extinction of the noble landowning class is to be found in absenteeism."

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, the new Minister to China, has made arrangements to leave England to assume his new duties as Minister at Pekin on February 23. Sir Claude will previously visit the Queen at Windor, and kiss hands on his appointment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 14, Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that the British Indian subjects of Her Majesty residing in South Africa, had hitherto been treated differently to the rest of Her Majesty's subjects with regard to certain rights and privileges; and whether he would take steps in future arrangements with the Government of the South African Republic to secure to British Indian subjects in that region the same treatment as was extended to all other British subjects.—Mr. Chamberlain: I am aware of the facts, and will not lose sight of the subject. As regards the Commandeering Treaty, the hon. member has been already informed that steps had been taken to prevent the introduction of a colour distinction. As regards the restrictions on trading and domicile, our hands are not so free, owing to the result of the arbitration, which leaves the matter in the hands of the Transvaal Courts. But I have undertaken to use any influence I may possess in order to secure fair treatment of all our fellow-subjects, irrespective of colour.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Mr. SCHWANN asked the Under-Secretary of State far Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had decided to appoint a Commercial Attache at the Court of Pekin; and what steps had been taken, if any, to obtain for British trade full advantage of the concessions lately made by the Chinese Government in opening new ports to the various nations.—Mr. CURZON: It is not at present the intention of Her Majesty's Government to appoint a Commercial Attache at Pekin. They are awaiting the report upon the state of British trade in the East which will be presented to them by Mr. Brenan, Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, whom they have instructed to visit all the treaty ports of China, Corea, and Japan. Provision has already been made for British Consular representation at all the new treaty ports as soon as they are opened.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SIAM.

On Monday, Feb. 17, Mr. M'Kenna asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the concluding words in the communication of M. Berthelot to M. Guieysse, contained in the recently-issued French Yellow-book relating to the affairs of Siam and the Upper Mekong, in which he alluded to the execution of the treaty of Oct. 3, 1893, as remaining incomplete; and whether he had any information as to the particulars in respect of which the said treaty was alleged to be still incomplete.—Mr. CURZON: I have seen the words in question. The particulars referred to are understood to relate to the provisions connected with the twenty-five kilometre zone.

CARPET MANUFACTURE IN INDIAN PRISONS.

Mr. Lough asked the President of the Board of Trade whether a report from the Indian Government had been received with regard to the carpets manufactured in Indian prisons and their distribution into foreign countries. He would also like to know what action he proposed to take in that matter.—Mr. Ritchie: I do not myself see the slightest objection to laying the correspondence on the table; but I will inquire about it. I may say, in reply to the hon. member for Islington, that we have received a reply from the Indian Government, and the effect of the reply is that they see no objection to the proposed legislation. (Cheers.)—Mr. Lough: Will those papers be published with the others?—Mr. Ritchie: I will inquire.

FIELD HOWITZERS IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Replying to Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Brodrick said: An application was made in 1889 by the Government of India for a howitzer to throw a 60lb. shell. It was found that for such a shell a 5·4 calibre was necessary. The howitzer supplied for the Home and Colonial Army is a 5in. howitzer throwing a 50lb. shell, and the ammunition and equipment are not interchangeable. The Indian Government required a special type of howitzer to form part of a siege train drawn by bullocks intended for shelling stone or mud forts, while the howitzer used for the Home and Colonial Army is required for field batteries, and has necessarily to be light and drawn by horses. The two guns are intended for different purposes, and it is anticipated that for use with field batteries the Indian Government will adopt the 5in. howitzer. The Secretary of State is strongly of opinion that the multiplication of calibres is undesirable; and, care will be taken to make all arms and ammunition whether for use at home or elsewhere, interchangeable except in cases when for local reasons a difference is inevitable. The Government of India is represented on the Ordnance Committee, by whom new patterns of weapons are examined. In cases where the War Department and the India Office are unable to agree the Defence Committee of the Cabinet will be asked to decide.—Mr Arnold-Forster asked if he was to understand that the manufacture of these dissimilar guns was to be continued.—Mr. Brodrick said the manufacture of these arms commenced early in 1894. The guns were ready for issue, and it was impossible to stop them.

CHITRAL: THE ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

Sir W. Wedderburn moved as an amendment to the address to add at the end:—But we humbly express our regret that the present Government reversing the policy of their predecessors, have decided not to withdraw from Chitral, thereby violating the pledge expressly given in the Viceroy's proclamation, dangerously adding to Government responsibilities beyond the North-West Frontier of India, and inevitably leading to an increase of the overgrown expenditure in the Indian Military Department, and, further, our regret that the Treaty of 1893 with the Ameer of Afghanistan has not been placed before Parliament. He said he felt bound to protest against what appeared to him to be a breach of national good faith. He might be told that he was too late in raising the question, but it was never too late to remove a blot from the good name of the nation. There were, moreover, new circumstances mentioned in the Queen's Speech, for it was stated that arrangements had been made with Russia in regard to delimitation, and that there was, therefore, no longer any danger arising with regard to frontier matters. He should like to understand exactly the position in which that frontier would station us and what financial responsibilities were involved as far as the Indian Revenue was concerned. He would like to know whether a sphere of influence had been created or whether a certain territory had been incorporated into the Government of India. To retain Chitral would, he contended, be a violation of the pledge given to the border tribes, for Lord Elgin in his proclamation distinctly told them that after our forces had attained their object they would be withdrawn, and no permanent occupation would take place. He could not see that our remaining in Chitral could be called by any other name than a violation of a clear and distinct pledge. There could be no doubt that the meaning of the declaration which the Government made was that as soon as the rescue was effected we should retire. He had never heard the words of the declaration interpreted in any other way, but supposing doubt of any kindwas thrown upon their meaning, arbitration was the proper course, and that he would now suggest. The remaining in Chitral was also mischievous and dangerous because of the roads we were keeping open through the natural fortifications of Northern India. The great cost of maintaining a distant territory like Chitral was another reason for keeping our promise. The forward policy which we were now pursuing in India was entirely opposed to the policy laid down by Her Majesty when we first took over the charge of the Indian territories from the East Indian Company.

Mr. Schwann, in seconding the amendment, declared that in face of the proclamation to the tribes he could not see how we could possibly stay in Chitral. The policy which was being followed entailed expenses which the Government of India could ill afford, and new taxable duties had been imposed on all sorts of imports.

Lord G. Hamilton said that the House would recollect that at the close of last Session the House had approved by a large majority of the decision of the Government to reverse the policy of evacuating Chitral. It was then predicted (he said) that terrible results would ensue, that years of disasters would be incurred, that the occupation would be repugnant to the feelings of the people, provoke animosity in the mind of Russia, and that it was a breach of faith. The Government combated those views. They had now passed from the region of surmise to that of facts, and the most sanguine anticipations with reference to the occupation of Chitral had been more than realised. (Cheers.) So far from the occupation being repugnant to the Chitralis, they welcomed it as having inaugurated a period of security and the enjoyment of his labour by each man which had been unknown before. When we went to Chitral the slave trade existed there in its worst form. The first result of our occupation was that that had ceased. Moreover, it had been found that the country was far richer than had been anticipated; there were signs of old irrigation works, and it was confidently asserted by both civil and military officers that the country would be able to supply food for the garrisons. The occupation had, therefore, been an unmitigated success. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had said that the expenditure would be great, and that the Indian finances would not stand it. The expenditure would be less than was anticipated, and so far from the Indian finances being in a critical condition hon. gentlemen must be aware that recently a remission of taxation had been made by the reduction of the cotton duties, and when the financial statement was made in Calcutta it would be found that he was right when, last year, he predicted, notwithstanding the cost of the Chitral Expedition, that revenue and expenditure would be equalised. What did the hon. gentleman want? To retire from Chitral would be to give the country over to anarchy. (Hear, hear.) No one pretended that any other force than that of violence had prevailed there for years. If we retired a fire would be lighted which would spread. Assuming that we retired and these results followed, what then? If we failed to maintain law and order in our sphere of influence, would it not be a positive invitation to the Power adjoining to come in and perform the duties we refused to undertake? (Hear, hear.) Then the hon. gentleman said that our occupation of Chitral might be an offence to Russia. There was a class of argument sometimes indulged in by members of both Houses when attacking the foreign or Indian policy of the Government when a case for other arguments which took the form of mentioning a foreign Power or people and putting in their mouth statements and ideas which, so far as he knew, the Governments and people never held. (Hear, hear.) Why should Russia object to our occupation of Chitral? She no more objected to our action in our own sphere of influence than we should object to her doing the same on the other side of the line of delimitation. (Hear, hear.) He objected to language being put into the mouth of the Russian Government which it had never used. (Ministerial cheers.) Supposing we retired from Chitral, there was the intervening country through which travelled the road of which so much had been heard. The Government had succeeded in making an excellent road from Peshawur to Chitral, and the tribes through whose territory it passed had of their own accord undertaken to protect it. The result was that commerce had largely increased; the number of animals and caravans passing through that country had been immensely augmented, and, moreover, the country was by no means so poor as was supposed. On the country, it was evident that many hundreds of years ago it was much more thickly populated than it was now, but there were many signs of returning prosperity. It was, therefore, in the interest of both of the intervening tribes as well as of the Chitralis that the policy which the House of Commons maintained last year should in no sense be disturbed. (Hear, hear.) The proposer of the amendment had accused the Government deliberately of a breach of faith. Was the hon. member acquainted with the facts of the case? It was perfectly clear that neither he nor the seconder of the amendment had mastered the rudiments of this question. (Ministerial cheers.) The hon. gentleman said that there had been a breach of faith, and that the terms of the proclamation had not been complied with. That proclamation was issued by the Indian Government. The Indian Government, from first to last, said that they adhered to every letter of that proclamation. The proclamation was issued to the tribes who lived between the territory of Chitral and Peshawur. Did these tribes say that this proclamation had not been adhered to? Could the hon. gentleman quote any fact in support of such a contention?

Mr. Schwann: In the journals.—Lord G. Hamilton: What journals?—Mr. Schwann: Perhaps the newspapers.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have asked the hon. member for his authority for this serious charge which he has advanced against the Indian Government, and he tells me that perhaps the newspapers will give him some authority. (Laughter.)—Mr. Schwann: I said that humorously. (Laughter.)—Lord G. Hamilton (continuing) said that perhaps the hon. gentleman did not quite realise that this was not a place for humorous amusement. For a member of Parliament to advance against the Indian Government a charge of breach of faith was not a humorous performance. (Ministerial cheers.) He could assure both the mover and the seconder that they were absolutely wrong, and that they did not understand in the least to whom the proclamation was issued or what its object was. The proclamation was issued to all the people of Swat and the adjacent territory who did not side with Umra Khan, and Umra Khan was the person against whom we were fighting. The proclamation merely applied to the territory between Peshawur and Chitral, and it had absolutely nothing to do with the people of Chitral, because our suzerainty and authority were already there asserted. What the Indian Government undertook was that if they were not opposed in passing through the intermediate territory, they would not occupy that territory or in any way interfere with the independence of the people through whose country they were passing. Did either of the hon. gentlemen mean to say that the independence of these tribes had been interfered with or their territory occupied? Did they mean to say that the passage of the road, or that considerable number of any tribe, had protested against the action of the Indian Government? He would tell what had actually occurred. There had been a difference between the Indian Government and the tribes as regarded this proclamation, but only in no sense. The heads of the tribes petitioned the Political Officer asking to be incorporated in British territory. (Cheers and laughter.) They said they had felt such advantage and sense of security from the presence of the troops, and no doubt from the better prices they got for their produce, that they thought they would like to have these benefits permanently. They were told, however, it was impossible they could be so incorporated. Then they wished to go on a mission to the Viceroy at Simla in order that he might reconsider the decision which had just been conveyed to them. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he hoped the House would hear no more of those charges of bad faith. (Ministerial cheers.) The fact was that the question of the occupation or evacuation of Chitral unfortunately got into the arena of party conflict at the commencement of the General Election. So soon as that question came to be discussed on its merits it was perfectly clear that the case of the present Government, as against the late Government, was an overwhelmingly strong one, and therefore when all the tangible arguments in reference to occupation were annihilated, the supporters of the late Government fell back on this breach of faith. It was a pure conception from beginning to end; there was not a word of truth in it. (Ministerial cheers.) It was not based on one iota of fact, and he did think gentlemen opposite ought to reflect that the Viceroy of India—a high-minded gentleman—was a member of their own party. It was not creditable to English politics that they should bring this charge of want of honour and breach of faith against a member of their own party who was carrying out a policy which he believed to be consistent with national and Imperial interests. (Cheers.) The result, therefore, of our occupation had been preeminently satisfactory, and gentlemen opposite who belonged to the Radical or Progressive Party, as it was now known, could hardly realise what they were asking the House to do. There was an excellent road made through a country which had previously been unapproachable, and which road had led to a large increase of commerce and trade. There were a number of rivers traversed by excellent bridges, and he was informed that parts of this road were as good as an English turnpike road. The road had daily been improved. It had been watched and guarded by local tribes, who were paid, and the trade was greatly increasing all along the route. Why, now, in the name of common-sense, did gentlemen opposite desire that we should retire and break up this road? Hon. gentlemen appeared, not in the position of reformers, but of vandals. (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down he wished to congratulate his friends behind him that the first time they had to give a party vote last Session they were actuated by true political instincts when, by an overwhelming majority, they assented to this forward movement. He believed there had been no forward movement in recent years made by any Government which had been more beneficial to all concerned and which would tend to put an end to these periodical disturbances and outbreaks of fanaticism and terrorism which had characterised that portion of Her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.)

The House divided, when there voted:—

For the amendment	79
Against	193—114

THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

A subsequent amendment by Mr. Weir remarking on the omission from the Queen's Speech of any reference to questions specially affecting the crofters and fishermen of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland was under discussion when the time arrived for the adjournment of the debate.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE AGREEMENT.

On Tuesday, February 18.—Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table papers and correspondence relating to the agreement respecting Siam recently concluded with France, and would include in them the communications on the subject with the Government of India.—Mr. Pickersgill asked whether the hon. gentleman would be good enough to include a copy of the Convention between China and France of June 20, 1895, which was material to the appreciation of the agreement between France and this country.—Mr. Curzon: May I ask my hon. friends, were it possible, to help me to give them a proper answer by giving at least on day's notice upon these questions? I have to say that it is not proposed to lay upon the table the papers and correspondence relating to the agreement as to Siam recently concluded with France.—Mr. Pickersgill asked whether the hon. member was not aware that the agreement between France and this country referred specially to the convention which was made between China and France on June 20, 1895. It was impossible to appreciate the effect of the agre ment without that convention.—Mr. T. G Bowles asked if the hon. gentleman was not aware that the papers had already been laid before the French public in the form of a Yellow-book? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Curzon: No, sir, I am not aware of it, because it is not a fact. (Laughter.) The papers laid before the French public in the form of a Yellow-book are the papers already published in this country, which will shortly appear in the shape of a declaration agreed upon between the two Governments, with a map attached to it, from the Foreign Minister of France to the French Colonial Minister. This letter corresponds to a letter from Lord Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.—Mr. T. G. Bowles asked whether it was nevertheless true that the agreement had been laid before the French public in the form of a Yellow-book?—Mr. Curzon: Yes, but that was not the case with the correspondence, and as to that I said No.—Mr. Buchanan asked if the hon. gentleman could lay upon the table the correspondence between the Home and the Indian Governments, as Lord Salisbury had stated that the Government of India had given its assent to the arrangement which has been made.—Mr. Curzon replied that it was not usual to publish such correspondence, but if he had an opportunity of speaking on the subject of the agreement he would be happy to give the information which the hon. gentleman desired.—Mr. Pickersgill asked what objection there was to laying on the table a copy of the convention to which he had referred.—Mr. Curzon said that there was no objection whatever, and, as he had pointed out, it would shortly be laid before the House in the Treaty series.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

Mr. Griffith Boscawen: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office has any information as to the alleged landing of a Russian force at Chemulpo, in Corea, and whether it is true that this force has marched up to Seoul and that the King of Corea is at present at the Russian Legation; whether British, American, and French forces have been landed and have proceeded to Seoul; and whether the Russian Minister has stated that the King of Corea asked for Russian protection in consequence of recent disturbances at Seoul, and, if not, what was the occasion for the landing of their forces?—Mr. Curzon: Her Majesty's Consul General at Seoul has reported that 100 sailors were landed at Chemulpo from a Russian man-of-war and proceeded to Seoul on the 10th, and that the King of Corea took refuge in the Russian Legation on the 11th. A British guard was subsequently landed at the request of the Consul General for the protection of the British Legation. We have no information of any American or French forces having been landed. We have heard that the reason given by the King for his action was the political situation in Seoul and the consequent danger to himself and family.—Mr. T. G. Bowles: Can the right hon. gentleman say what the number of the British guard is, how long the Russian occupation is expected to last, and whether any communication has been made to the Russian Government in respect to it?—Mr. Curzon: I have no information as to the number of the British guard, but, if the hon. gentleman desires, I will obtain it for him. I cannot answer as to the duration of the Russian occupation, because I see no reason to believe that it is an occupation, and, so far as I know, no representation has been addressed to the Russian Government on the subject.—Mr. Griffith Boscawen: Will the right hon. gentleman say whether it is true that the King of Corea asked for Russian protection?—Mr. Curzon: I presume it is so far true that the King of Corea asked for the protection and refuge of the Russian Legation in Seoul. Beyond that I have no information.

MORTALITY IN INDIAN GAOLS.

Replying to Mr. Samuel Smith, Lord George Hamilton said: The resolution, to which the hon. member refers, shows that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is fully alive to his responsibility, and is doing all that lies in his power to prevent a recurrence of the exceptionally high mortality in the four gaols which have been mentioned; the actual number of deaths in which were twenty-nine, nine, five, and fourteen respectively, and this mortality was largely due to an outbreak of cholera. This being so, I do not think it necessary to call the attention of the Government of India to the subject; but I will ask for copies of the reports of the committees which have been appointed to investigate the causes of the recent mortality at Chaibassa and Balasore.

THE MASAI AND UGANDA.

Mr. Curzon, in reply to Sir C. Dilke, said there would be no objection to laying papers about the Masai attack, but there was not at present very much information on the subject. There were no papers ready to be laid at this stage about the Uganda railway. Active work was about to begin, the engineers being upon the spot, and a large body of coolies being on their way from India.

THE APPEAL COURT OF BENGAL.

On Feburary 20, in answer to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Onslow said:—I am not aware what authority the noble lord has for the suggestion that the practice of the High Court of Bengal is not in harmony with the law. I believe it to be a universal rule throughout India that all orders passed in appeal shall be forthwith certified to the court below. When, therefore, the refund of a fine has been ordered there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining repayment from the Treasury. Instructions were sent to India some time ago to make inquiries as to the practice obtaining in the various provinces in order to pass such orders as might be found necessary to secure prompt relief in such cases. The Government of India issued a circular on the subject in June last, and the Secretary of State expects to receive their final report shortly.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information to give the House regarding the presence of Russian forces at the capital of Corea, and whether the agreement entered into by the Russian Government not to occupy any port in Corea when Great Britain withdrew from Port Hamilton was still binding.—Mr. Curzon: We have received no further information than that which I gave in reply to a question on Tuesday, but have telegraphed to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Seoul. Her Majesty's Government consider that the pledge given by the Russian Government in 1886 not to occupy Corean territory under any circumstances whatsoever is still binding.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

Sir W. Houldsworth (Manchester, N. W.): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government has refused to co-operate with Germany in furthering an international monetary agreement by re-opening the mints in India?—Mr. Curzon: In answer to my hon. friend I have to say there is no truth in the report mentioned by him. The Government of this country has not been approached by Germany on the subject of an international monetary agreement. We should be willing to consider, in conjunction with the Indian Government, the re-opening of the mints in India if such a measure could be made part of a satisfactory scheme of currency reform.

INDIAN HAND-LOOM WEAVERS.

Sir J. Leese asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the number, or approximate number, of hand-loom weavers in India; and when he proposed to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place with the Government of India on the cotton duties since the last papers were laid upon the table.—Lord G. Hamilton said that he had no returns of the precise number of hand-loom weavers. The census of 1891 showed for all India, including native States, 1,873,980 households of the weaver caste, and this number was considerably fewer than the census return in 1881. That evidence of the falling off in the hand industry was confirmed by the fact that in recent years the weaving mills in India had steadily increased their output, while the area of cotton cultivation had remained stationary. As soon as he received copies of the recent Acts and reports of the discussions thereon he would be glad to lay papers on the table.

THE INVASION OF KAFIRISTAN.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information as to the losses of the inhabitants of Kafiristan during the invasion by the forces of the Amir; and whether, if the military operation were renewed, Her Majesty's Government would arrange for a British officer to accompany the Afghan troops.—Lord G. Hamilton: According to the latest information received from the Government of India, the Kafirs were being disarmed and the property of those who had fled was being confiscated, but both the persons and property of those who remained were safe. No repressive measures are reported. About 150 Kafirs have sought refuge in Chitral. The Afghan troops under the Sipah Salar have withdrawn, and military operations are reported to be practically terminated. The Government of India have desired that a telegraphic report be sent to them from Chitral of any further operations. It would not be possible to make arrangements by which a British officer should accompany any subsequent Afghan expedition.

STARTLING RUSSIAN COUP IN COREA.

THE "Times" Kobe correspondent telegraphed, on Feb. 14, that, on the night of the 10th, 2,000 Russian marines with a field gun landed at Chemulpo and marched to Seoul; and that the King of Corea had secretly left the Palace for the Russian Legation, whence he proclaimed the Ministers guilty of treason. It was added that two of the Ministers were executed, and that an Anti-Japanese Ministry was appointed. Reuter's Yokohama correspondent says that, according to the Japanese official account, the Russian force consisted of five officers and 107 marines. It is reported that Russia took action on an appeal made by the King of Corea. The incident has given rise to a bitter feeling in Japan, where it is generally believed that a Russian protectorate over Corea is imminent. A Yoko ama despath reports that British, American, and French marines have been sent to Seoul. The Vladivostock correspondent of the St. Petersburg "Novoye Vramya" proposes the aquisition by Russia of the Port of Mokpo as an ice-free harbour. Mokpo is situated on the south-west coast of Corea, and lies at the mouth of the deep river Yong-lan-Gang, which flows through the richest province of the Peninsula. It can be easily defended from overlooking heights. In the roads seven to sixteen fathoms deep, thirty morden ironclads (says the "Novoye Vremya's" correspondent) could easily anchor, and on the broad Yong-lan-Gang smaller crafts would have unlimited space. The two outlets the harbour possesses would render its blockade most impossible. As Mokpo is situated outside the Straits of Corea, at the back of the Japanese Tsushima Islands and of Port Hamilton (desired, says the writer, by the English, it lessens the strategical importance of these places to a great degree. In possession of Mokpo, Russia could rule the Yellow Sea, and, if necessary, be a danger to British commerce. The correspondence, and as to that I said No.—Mr. Buchanan asked if the hon. gentleman could lay upon the table the correspondence between the Home and the Indian Governments, as Lord Salisbury had stated that the Government of India had given its assent to the arrangement which has been made.—Mr. Curzon replied that it was not usual to publish such correspondence, but if he had an opportunity of speaking on the subject of the agreement he would be happy to give the information which the hon. gentleman desired.—Mr. Pickersgill asked what objection there was to laying on the table a copy of the convention to which he had referred.—Mr. Curzon said that there was no objection whatever, and, as he had pointed out, it would shortly be laid before the House in the Treaty series.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE KAFIRS.

UNDER the auspices of the Aborigines' Protection Society a Conference was held, on Feb. 18, at the Westminister Palace Hotel for the purpose of considering the best means of urging on Her Majesty's Government the duty of using its influence with the Ameer of Afghanistan on behalf of the Kafirs of the Hindu Kush. Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., presided, and among those present were:—

Sir H. H. Howarth, M.P.; Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Indian National Congress; Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Bayley, M.P.; Mr. Bhownaggree, East India Association; Dr. Leitner, President of the Oriental University Institute; Mr. E. W. Brabrook, President of the Anthropological Institute; Mr. C. H. Allen, Anti-Slavery Society; Dr. W. Evans Darby, Peace Society; the Rev. W. Thompson, London Missionary Society; Capt. Petrie, Victoria Institute; Dr. Daddoe, Mr. F. W. Fox, Mr. H. Gurnly, Mr. E. Wright Brooks, and Mr. F. Spence.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to call the attention of the country to the position in which the Kafirs had been placed by the arrangement recently made with the Ameer of Afghanistan by Sir Mortimer Durand and also by the course which the Ameer had since taken in regard to them. The district in which these people lived was adjoined on three sides by Afghanistan, and was to the south-west of Chitral. A short time ago the British and Afghan Governments decided that there should be a delimitation of the frotier with a view to settling what portion of this district of the Hindu Kush should be under Afghan influence. The result has been in every way beneficial to Afghanistan, but so far as the Kafirs were concerned he had a very different story to tell. The origin of these people was a sort of ethnological puzzle, for their features resembled the European more than the Asiatic races. Their worship was of a very low type, and they had made very little advance in civilisation, their principal weapons being bows and arrows. For a long time they had been subject to raids from the Afghans for the purpose of carrying off Kafir women, and since the recent delimitation of the frontier their condition had been rendered still worse. The Ameer had determined that these people should be compelled to adopt the creed of Islam, and it was stated that he had sent into the country as many as 15,000 men, who had been strongly resisted by the Kafirs. This, it was thought, was a case in which very strong representations might be made to the Ameer. They were assured that the Ameer had a great regard for the public opinion of England, and it was, therefore, desirable that they should impress upon him that the English people were opposed to these compulsory efforts to make people change their religion and to the enslaving of any portion of the Kafir people.—Mr. Fox-Bourne, the secretary, read a letter from Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, in which, after describing at length the cruelties that were being perpetrated by the Afghans in Kafiristan, he said:—"Our justification for urging upon His Highness the necessity for putting an end to such atrocities rests upon the grounds that we placed him upon the throne, that we have guaranteed him against foreign aggression that we have maintained him in power by our influence and moral support, that we have granted him a large annual subsidy, and that it is the British Government which has equipped his military forces."

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C. I. E. moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting protests against the measures now being taken by the Ameer of Afghanistan for the subjugation of the Kafirs of the Hindu Kush, resulting in the slaughter of large numbers, and threatening the enslavement of many and the ruin of the rest, their forcible conversion to Islam, and the overthrow of their native institutions; that in its opinion this ancient and heroic community ought, in the interests of science as well as of civilisation and humanity, to be protected from the merciless attack which is being made upon their lives, property, and social organisation; and that it earnestly appeals to Her Majesty's Government promptly and vigorously to exert its influence with Her Majesty's highly subsidised ally, the Ameer Abdurrahman, by requiring that the present persecution shall be abandoned and the Kafirs left in possession of their hardly-acquired liberties and their historic landmarks.

Sir W. Wedderburn seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Lewis Fry and others, and carried. Dr. Leitner said the various deputations hitherto elicited favourable assurances from the Government, but he could not say they had received sufficient promises of intervention. The present Government was not in the least degree to blame for what had occurred, and, as regarded the late Government, they were not morally to blame, because it was not known what the effect of the Durand Treaty would be.—It was agreed that copies of the resolution should be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—The Conference closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—February 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A B fforde, BCS	Capt A E S Searle
Mr A B Larkins, B	Lieut D Herbert
Mr S Tuff, B	Lieut H McN Patterson
Major-Gen C R Pennington, CB	Lieut H B Rattray
Lt-Col A C Batten	Lieut A J Badcock
Major A G F Browne, DSO	Sec Lt E G D de Labilliere
Capt H J E Palmer	Surg-Capt G B Irvine
	Sub-Condr E G Facey

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R Udny, BCS, 6 mos	Col W O Thompson, till Nov 14, 1896
Mr T J Metcalfe, B, 9 mos	Lt-Col C T Bingham, 10 mos
Mr W P Housden, B, 18 mos	Lt-Col H B Ternan, 4 mos
Mr G W Mungavin, B, 3 mos	Capt F A Smith, 3 mos
Mr B Ribbentrop, CIE	Capt A D C Pond, 6
Mr B, 10 days	Capt A J H Swiney, 4 mos
Mr J J R Dempster, B, 6 mos	Lieut B P S Rooke, 6 mos
Mr C A

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

THE SULTAN AND THE YOUNG TURKEY PARTY.

MURAD Bey, ex-Commissary of the Imperial Public Debt, who has fled to Egypt, has been condemned to death by default, and also sentenced to the loss of his civil rights and the confiscation of his property. It was judged that his conduct was calculated to disturb public order in the Turkish Empire. Mouktar Pasha's son, Col. Mahmoud Bey, who was arrested at Constantinople, on suspicion of being implicated in the movement against the present regime, has been released. A recent Palace intrigue has resulted in the banishment of three influential Palace eunuchs, who were regarded by Izzet Bey, the Sultan's favourite, as formidable rivals. The Cairo correspondent of the "Standard," referring to a manifesto issued by Ahmed Bey in the "Mizan," says there can be very little doubt that the end of the present regime in Turkey will be brought about by the discontented Mussulman portion of the population working from outside, with Egypt, Arabia, and Syria as its bases. The correspondent, after a somewhat lengthy survey of the situation, adds:—A careful study of the foes of the Young Turks as one of special favour towards themselves. It is, perhaps, a novel view, but they consider that England is giving them a chance to work out their own salvation instead of encouraging European intervention.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES: ANOTHER BLUE-BOOK.

The period covered in the Armenian Blue-book issued on Feb. 13 was from January to October, 1895. A second Blue book, bringing the negotiations down to Feb. 15, was issued on Feb. 17. Russia, on the application for additional guardships, showed unwillingness to press the Sultan, and subsequently avowed an indisposition to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey—a course which Lord Salisbury pointed out would be fatal to the introduction of reforms, as the Sultan would only yield to the pressure of united Europe.

Sir Philip Currie, in a despatch dated Dec. 19, says the condition of affairs would appear not only to justify, but to call for, interference on the part of the Treaty Powers. But the concert of ambassadors, so far as the Russian Ambassador was concerned, was limited to the protection of foreigners. This despatch having been brought to the notice of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Secretary replied that a conference of the Ambassadors in Constantinople on the general state of the Ottoman Empire, such as Lord Salisbury suggested, would be a direct interference with the internal affairs of Turkey, which was forbidden by the Treaties of Berlin and Paris. It might, besides, be looked upon as evidence of the imposition of a kind of guardianship on the Sultan, which would very much weaken his authority, and lead to further disturbance. The Russian Government was of opinion that, in view of the good will now being shown by the Sultan in the introduction of reforms, it was desirable to assist him in this arduous task, to give him the necessary time, and to increase his authority and prestige in the eyes of the different rival populations which are subject to his rule. Lord Salisbury replied to this memorandum in a communication to Mr. Goschen at St. Petersburg. He protested that Prince Lobanoff had given to his words a meaning that they could not bear, his only suggestion being that whatever measures the Powers might ultimately resolve upon, a preliminary deliberation of the Ambassadors was necessary before any common action could be undertaken. He told the Russian Ambassador that it was now clear that the Russian Government was common to trust in the good will of the Sultan to bring about an amelioration in the condition of his subjects, and preferred to abstain from exercising any further pressure upon his counsels beyond what could be described as friendly advice. Lord Salisbury recognised that in this view Russia did not stand alone among the Powers; but little, in his opinion, could be hoped from the negative and expectant policy on which the Russian Government relied.

A large number of Consular reports are included in the Blue-book giving details of massacres in Anatolia, and, according to a tabular statement forwarded to Lord Salisbury by Sir Philip Currie, the number of Armenians killed was not less than 25,000. Sir Philip Currie says this figure might be placed much higher if complete records were available. Practically the whole of the region to which the scheme of reform was to be applied has been devastated.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE papers relating to the grievances of her Majesty's Indian subjects in the South African Republic, published on Feb. 17, consists of the following despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and enclosures:—

Sir Hercules Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain (received Dec. 14, 1895).—Government House, Cape Town, Nov. 22, 1895.—Sir,—With reference to your despatch of Sept. 4, and to previous correspondence respecting the question of Indian traders in the South African Republic, I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a translation of a despatch which I have received from the Government of the South African Republic, covering a report of a Commission of the Volksraad on the subject. The action taken by the Government of the South African Republic appears to place the law of the Republic in accordance with the decision of the arbitrator.—I have, &c., Hercules Robinson, High Commissioner.

Enclosure. (1).—From Acting State Secretary, Pretoria, to his Excellency the High Commissioner, Cape Town (translation), Department of Foreign Affairs, Government Office, Pretoria, Nov. 14, 1895. Your Excellency,—With reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd ult., and therewith attached a despatch received by your Excellency from the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 4, 1895, relative to the recent arbitration by his Honour the Chief Justice of the Free State, I have the honour to present your Excellency herewith a copy of a preliminary report with reference to this question, drawn up by a Commission of this Honourable First Volksraad, and which report was approved by the honourable the first Volksraad under Article 1551 of its Resolutions of Oct. 8, 1895. This report, with notification of approval thereof, is published for general information. The necessary instructions for acting in accordance therewith are, besides, specially issued. Provision has also been made for the cancelling of the circular of December, 1893, with reference thereto. I have, &c., C. A. Boss chosen, acting State Secretary.

(2) His Excellency the High Commissioner, Cape Town, to his Honour the Chairman of the First Volksraad, Pretoria.—Pretoria, Oct. 7, 1895.—Your Honour,—Your Commission appointed by Resolution of your Honourable House, Article 1084, dated August 30, 1895, have the honour to submit herewith a preliminary report with a view to the approaching adjournment of the session of your Honourable House to January, 1896, and in connection therewith they propose to your Honourable Meeting to, "in taking into consideration paragraph 68 of the reasons quoted by the arbitrator in his decision, resolved cancelling Article 1533 of the Resolutions of your Honourable House, dated Sept. 8, 1893."—I have, &c., A. D. W. Wolmarans, Chairman; Paul Marc, Carl Jeppe, Members. "No. 14 in C. 7911 (Sept., 1895).

THE contributions to the Framjee Dinshaw Petit memorial fund now amount to Rs. 29,816.

WE learn that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst intends to leave Bombay for Mahableshwar on the 1st proximo.

MR. JOHN PEEL RAWLINSON, barrister-at-law, one of the Commissioners sent by the Colonial Office to inquire into the circumstances that led to Jameson's raid, bears a name which ought not to be wholly forgotten in India. His brother, Major A. A. Rawlinson, served with the 8th Hussars in the Afghan war and was mentioned in despatches. His father, Sir Christopher, was Chief Justice of Madras from 1849 to 1859. In his farewell charge to the grand jury, on January 5th, 1859, Sir Christopher made special reference to the recent transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, and expressed a confident belief that great benefits would result from the change. It would be a curious coincidence if his son helps to strip the Chartered Company of its governing powers.

WE learn that, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, who proceeds on long leave to Europe, Mr. R. M. Patel is to be appointed to officiate as Chief Judge. Some delay has occurred in making the appointment, as Mr. Patel was not a practising barrister before being raised to the Bench, and Government had to consult their law officers before making the appointment. The difficulty has, we believe, been got over in view of the fact that Mr. Patel was admitted as an advocate of the High Court by the late Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, before his departure from Bombay. A similar difficulty, it will be remembered, arose in connection with the elevation of the late Mr. K. T. Telang to the Bench of the High Court, as he was not a barrister-at-law. The law officers of the Crown at home were, however, of opinion that his being an advocate of the court, which Mr. Justice Ranade also was before his elevation, was a sufficient passport to the Bench.

THE FUTURE OF THE AUTOCAR.

THE Prince of Wales had a ride on a motor-car, on Feb. 14, at the Imperial Institute, a few self-propelled carriages being brought together there to be inspected by members of Parliament, whose interest is sought to be enlisted in the legislation promised by the Government. Mr. Evelyn Ellis, whose carriage is worked by the Daimler motor, which machine he is assisting to bring out by a new company, took the Prince as a passenger. The autocar made a mixed impression. On the one hand it is clear that the petroleum engine works very well, sends a laden carriage rolling along at an easy pace, takes it up an incline without difficulty, is very much under control, and stops, slackens, and turns as readily as any one can desire. On the other hand the petroleum-motor has three great defects—smell, noise, and vibration. The smell is not very bad; still there is the distinct odour of burning paraffin floating about the voyager all the time. The vibration is unpleasant, and the noise—especially when the car is at rest—like that of a small steam engine. Till these defects are remedied, most people are likely to prefer a smart landau or a brougham, with a well-turned-out pair of horses, for purposes of pleasure and recreation. But for business, and in particular for conveying agricultural produce along the country roads, the autocar has an immediate future, even in its present vibratory and vaporiferous stage of development. As usual, the new invention turns out to be only a revival. The self-propelled car—steam being, as a rule the motive force—was getting quite common upon the roads of England sixty years ago. There was a regular line of steam cars which ran from the City to Paddington, and others which made the trip to Brighton. From "Erin" we learn that sixty-one years ago the first motor-car was plying about Dublin, at a speed of nearly eighteen miles an hour. But the railways and the Legislature between them killed the road steam carriage. It will revive in earnest, in a slightly different form, and there is no country where it might be made more useful than in Ireland."—"St. James's Gazette."

TRADE IN FORMOSA.

THE "London Gazette" states that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a Note from the Japanese Minister stating that he has been instructed by telegraph to communicate to Her Majesty's Government:—

The following declaration which has been issued by the Japanese Government with regard to the position in Formosa of subjects, citizens, and vessels of Powers having treaty relations with Japan:—"Order and tranquillity having been established in Formosa, the Japanese Government grant to the subjects, citizens, and vessels of Treaty Powers being in, or resorting to, Formosa the following privileges and facilities, namely:—"(1) The subjects and citizens of Powers having commercial treaties with Japan may reside and trade in Formosa at Tamsui, Kelung, Anping, Tainan Fu, and Takao, and the vessels of such Powers may visit and carry cargo to and from the ports and harbours of Tamsui, Kelung, Anping, and Takao. (2) Notwithstanding the exceptional condition of affairs in Formosa, treaties of commerce and navigation, tariffs and arrangements existing and now in force between Japan and other Powers, are, so far as they are applicable, extended to the subjects, citizens, and vessels of such Powers, being in, or resorting to, Formosa, at the same time it being understood that all persons availing themselves of the above enumerated privileges and facilities shall obey all decrees and regulations which may at any time be in force in Formosa." The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed Her Majesty's Minister at Tokio that the words "obey all decrees and regulations," &c., are not intended to impair rights of extra-territorial jurisdiction conferred by existing treaties.

PRINCE FERDINAND RECOGNISED.

IT was announced from Constantinople on Feb. 19, that "all the Powers have now given their assent to the election of Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria." Throughout the whole proceedings Turkey has promptly seconded the wishes of Russia. Prince Ferdinand is to be present at the coronation of the Tsar and the Bulgarian Government is sending a Charge d'Affaires to St. Petersburg.

The conversion of Prince Boris took place on Feb. 14 in the Cathedral at Sofia. The ceremony, which occupied about two hours, was witnessed by a crowded assemblage of civil, military, and ecclesiastical dignitaries. General Kutuzoff stood sponsor as proxy for the Tsar; and the Ottoman Envoy was present. After the service was ended Prince Ferdinand reviewed the troops in the square before the Cathedral. The representatives of Great Britain and the Triple Alliance were not present at the ceremony. The day was observed as a general holiday. In the evening there was a display of fire-works and the city was illuminated. The populace made a demonstration in front of the palace in honour of Prince Ferdinand, who made a speech in acknowledgment. Prince Ferdinand, in closing the Sobranje, on the Feb. 19, spoke of the happy solution of the International crisis for Bulgaria as due to the marked good will of the Tsar.

Among the minor Balkan States there is, it is said, a deep-rooted jelousy; but it is believed that Russia will keep the Bulgarians from taking any further part in fostering agitation in Macedonia. It is noted in this connection that the King of Servia has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle upon M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE surgeons who were on probation for the Indian Medical Service, and passed out of Netley at the end of January, have been posted to Presidencies as under:—

A. W. R. Cochrane	Bengal	C. D. Dawes	Bengal
W. W. Clemesha	"	E. L. Perry	"
C. R. Saichla	Bombay	M. B. Pinchard	Madras
J. A. Black	Bengal	W. J. Niblock	"
R. P. Wilson	"	C. B. Harrison	"
V. E. H. Lindesay	"	E. L. F. Payne	"
J. C. Robertson	"	N. P. O'G. Lalor	"
N. H. J. Rainier	"	T. H. Symonds	"
K. V. Kukday	Bombay	E. R. Rost	"

The following is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held in London on Feb. 7 and the following days:—

	Marks.		Marks.
H. J. Walton	3186	H. R. Brown	2231
H. Ainsworth	3010	A. N. Fleming	2216
J. W. Corewall	2913	S. F. Innes	2205
F. A. Smith	2635	A. E. H. Pinch	2285
J. S. Stevenson	2610	P. Dee	2283
H. A. D. Dickson	2604	F. C. N. Mell	2263
W. G. Richards	2518	F. D. Brown	2259
M. Dick	2513	F. A. L. Hammond	2223
A. Miller	2476		

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Divorce Court, on Feb. 18, Sir F. Jeune heard the undefended petition of John Chislett Cullling, a Surgeon-Major in the Army, for a dissolution of his marriage, which took place on board H.M.S. Alexandra, whilst lying off Cyprus in October 1884, on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife Evelyn Victoria with John Sanctuary Nicholson, a Captain in the Army. The petitioner stated that he and his wife lived till 1887 in Cyprus. In 1887 they came to England. In 1889 he was ordered to the Bombay Presidency. In 1893 the respondent pressed her husband to allow her to accept an invitation of a lady who lived in the hills, to visit her. The petitioner, who consented, subsequently discovered his wife and Captain Nicholson, of the 7th Hussars, had stayed at an hotel in Bombay. A deed of separation was executed. Respondent went to England and petitioner remained in India. Information had since reached him that respondent was visited by Captain Nicholson. After certain evidence had been taken his lordship pronounced a decree nisi with costs, and granted petitioner custody of the child of the marriage.

THE new French postage-stamp will not only, as preface writers say, gratify a long-felt want, but (says a Paris correspondent) it will be the starting point of a new development in philatelics. The long-felt want has been for a stamp symbolising the French Republic. When the Government decided last year to have a new stamp, an open competition was formed, but first-rate artists did not respond, and the result was a lamentable failure. M. Lebon then took upon himself to apply to M. Grasset, the French decorator and engraver. The latter has worked for eight months at his design, which has been approved by M. Mesureur, the successor of M. Lebon at the Commerce Department. France, or the French Republic, is represented by the figure of a girl or very young woman of noble and winning appearance. The face is three-quarters profile. The large eye, wide open, is expressive of spirit, intellect, and action. The mouth is refined, and the profile pure in style. The shoulders are protected by a plate of armour, and the body is dressed in a pleated robe, leaving the arms bare. The left hand in front holds an olive branch, and the right hand rests upon a sword, indicative of the state of armed peace of the end of the 19th century. In the top right-hand corner a shield, about one-third, or rather less, of the length and breadth of the stamp, bears the value in old-fashioned figures. A scroll on the top bears the word "Postes," and an other scroll at the bottom "Republique Française."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Belgaum, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the barometrical gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over the country to the north of latitude 21° 30' while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ahmednagar and Khandwa, and 10 at Neemuch and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Jacobabad, Shahjehanpore and Raipur, and the minimum in very large excess at Raipur, Khandwa and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 53° at Ahmednagar. Humidity shows an increase in many places and the skies are cloudy to over cast at Delhi, Jacobabad, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Masulipatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depression which was near Jacobabad yesterday, has further filled up, and its centre still lies in the neighbourhood of Jacobabad. The winds around the disturbance are however, not now cyclonic, but it still affects the weather over Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana, where it will remain cloudy. The isobars also indicate that the weather in the North-West Provinces and to the east wards of Cawnpore is in rather an unsettled condition. In Gujrat local rain appears probable. The weather all over the country to the north of latitude 18° is in rather an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 7.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has decreased slightly in Baluchistan, Bengal and South Peninsula and increased elsewhere rapidly, and in the Punjab the distribution of pressure is irregular. Readings are high in North-East India, south and west of Peninsula and in North Punjab and low over Upper Sind, the south of Punjab and over Bengal. The winds are very irregular in directions generally, but a strong southerly wind is blowing at the head of the Bay. The temperatures has risen in Bengal and the North-West Provinces and fallen in the Punjab and Bombay and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature remains low in Burma, normal in the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere. A maxima exceeding a hundred degrees is reported from Chanda, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Light snow is falling in Kashmir, and showers of rain over a part of North-West Himalayas and at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sirsa, Bareilly, Sibsagar, and Silchar, and showery weather will probably continue over Northern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	Inches 29·808
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	72·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Directions of wind	NW, N, NE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 161

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

26-96—Brown and M—Porshotamdas Tribhowandas vs Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhai—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

306-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora —Part heard.

76-92—Payne G and S—Ramprattab Samrathroy and another vs Foolibai and another—Dickshit and D—Part heard.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and C.

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

410-411-93—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivalabhdas Cuilandas vs Ootamchand Mancekjee—Bhalshunker and K and Dikshit and D.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

14-95—Thackersdas, D and C—Chabildas Lalcobhoy vs Venayek Ramchundra, L and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan, and Brown and M.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Pestonjee Narayen and others—Pranjee M and M for claimant.

Postponed Long Causes.

622-95—In person—Anandrao Damodher Wagle vs Howard Bicknell—H Bicknell (in person).

14-96—Hiralal and M—Ramdayal Nathmal vs Alexander Harvey and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

33-91—Little and Co—Shivshunker Ramshunker Shree Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy.

9-95—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

10-95—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

2-96—Rhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Uttamram—In person.

1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassam—Hajee Gani and others vs Noorbai widow of the deceased—Chalk W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhoy Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.

543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Gani and another vs Jan Mahomed Osman—Payne G and S.

477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Davideen Madarilal and another—In person (a pauper).

222-95—Wadia and G—Sulieman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.

385-95—J Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Hiralal and M, In person and Craigie L and O.

574-94—J C Cama—Pearjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistry and others—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TRABJEE.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

664-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee and another vs Goorunath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

837-95—Trabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.—Part heard.

444-95—N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Salboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—Crawford B and Co—J C Cama and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.

For Further Direction and Costs and Commissioner's Report.

255-95—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ramjee Balajee—Janardhun and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

606-95—James Peace—Balcrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Madi Tharia Topun—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-96—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff, and Wadia and G.

38-95—M L Shroff—Poonamchund Krishnajee and others vs Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G, and M L Shroff.

523-95—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Gangeebhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

AT a general assembly of Academicians and Associates at the Royal Academy, Solomon J. Salomon and Edwin A. Abbey, painters, were elected Associates, and Adolf Menzel, painter, Germany, and Paul Dubois, sculptor, France, honorary Foreign Academicians. Of the two new A. R. A.'s, Mr. Abbey is the older man. He would probably have attained the distinction earlier, but for the fact that it is only of late years that he has sought fame as a painter. Mr. Abbey, as everyone knows, is an American, and was long familiar both to the English and American public in connexion with a very dainty series of illustrations in the magazines. It is last season's exhibition of his works which has probably determined the Academy's choice. Mr. Abbey is a member of the oldest water-colour society. The choice of Mr. Abbey is, from the artistic point of view, excellent. The choice of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon is of a more popular kind. He went straight to London from the Paris schools, and took with him the Paris methods and made great show with the nude. He has since sobered down to portraits. His "Samson and Delilah" was the first work that brought him into notice at the Academy. It was at once academic and naturalistic—the latter in its very remarkable rendering of racial types. Samson was a real Hebrew, and if the lady was a little too much of a *gamine de Paris*, that was only one thing more in the picture that was new and strange to visitors to Burlington House. Among other works from his brush are "Cassandra," "Niobe," "The Judgment of Paris," "Hypollyta," "Orpheus," and "Echo and Narcissus." Among many notable portraits he has painted was one of Mr. Zangwill, and another of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The two elections lead one to wonder how long one may expect Academicians and Associates to be British-born subjects. We all know that art knows no country, but at the same time, if the Academy is to become an International Institution, it might be well to give some notice of the intention to extend its scope.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Bird, Major, Bo, 2nd R Dub Fus, on duty, from England.
Gott, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Ellis, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, from Beswada.

MARCH 7.

Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Odell, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Quetta.
Price, Major, Bengal, R A, on retirement, from Jubulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Lynch, Lt-Ms, 1st Northamptons, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Crawford, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, from leave, to Bellarey.
Panch, Lt, Punjab, R E, on transfer, to Mian Meer.

MARCH 7.

Gray, Major, Ms, 2nd Welch Regt, on duty, to London.
Cusack, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Barnes, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Poonamalee.
Tinley, Major, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Europe.
Jones, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Turnbull, Surg-Major-Genl, Bo, T M S, on retirement, to England.
Baillie, Capt, Bo, 17th I H P, to England.
Curtis, Lt-Col, Bo, H P, to Venice.
Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Kennedy, Lt, Bo, 2nd L D Gns, on leave, to England.
MacNeece, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Nicolson, Major-Genl, Bo, off duty, to Mhow.
Oakes, Lt, Bo, 2nd Dur L I, on leave, to England.
Gott, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Macdonald, Major, Punjab, H S, on duty, to England.
Ravenshaw, Lt, Punjab, 1st Devon Regt, on leave, to England
Braid, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Weston, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Manch Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

Mesbit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

2. The order in which the Sub-division Teams are to shoot for Mr. Carter's Cup will be drawn at the Club at 7 p.m. to-day, arrangements being made for four teams to fire on the 22nd and four on the 29th March.

3. The proficiency class will parade for examination on Saturday next the 14th instant as follows:—

Dress—Khaki without putties.

Morning without arms at 6-45 a.m. for Gun drill.

Evening with arms at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.

4. The Competitors for the Laying Competition will parade at Byculla Head-quarters on Wednesday morning next the 11th instant at 7 a.m. Detailed instructions will be sent to Competitors.

5. Bombardier Reed is transferred from No. 4 Sub-division to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 3 Company with effect from the 7th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March 1896.

1. The Drill, &c. for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) Company Drill.—On Tuesday 10th instant, at 7 a.m. and on Thursday 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Gowalias Tenpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters, Dress: Any. Members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend.

(2) G Company—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 9th and Friday 13th inst. behind the Government Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road.

(3) F Company—At 8 p.m. to-day (Monday) 9th in front of Municipal Buildings.

(4) Byculla School—At 4-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) 9th and Thursday 12th instant.

(5) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 10th and Thursday 12th instant.

(6) Byculla Scottish School—At 4 p.m. on Friday 13th instant.

(7) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 10th and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday 12th instant.

(8) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. to-day (Monday) 9th, Wednesday 11th and Thursday 12th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Cruickshank Road end of parade ground—At 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.—Commanding Officers Parade.

(10) Gymkhana parade ground—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant.—Commanding Officers parade.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. R. W. L. Dunlop, London Scottish Rifle Volunteers (attached) from the 7th March to the 6th April 1896.

3. During the absence of Lieut. R. W. L. Dunlop, on leave Color-Sergeant H. Black will take over charge of D Company.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Baron Ardrossan s—85 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 71 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.

Australia s—10 cases confectionery, Noormahomed Dossa; 48 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell; 20 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Baron Ardrossan s—65 hogsheads ale, Charles Phillimore and Co; 50 cases school slates, M Cassumjee.

Australia s—10 bales writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 5 cases silver nitrate, Nasarwanji Sandilands.

Persia s—250 boxes bar soap, A H Seedick; 50 cases school slates, A Essoofally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—20 cases glasswar., Goolam H Oulian; 55 bales printing paper, A M Sodder; 4 cases medicine, &c, M Amersey and Co; 10 cases lanterns, Esmail Cassam; 25 kegs chemicals, H Mooljee and Co; 1200 cases matches, Owen and Okell; 16 cases glasswar, F. Somejee; 26 cases glasswar. Mirally Curramjee; 25 cases glasswar, S Abdoolally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—140 cases window glass, T J Ebramjee; 51 cases beer, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons; 250 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 22 cases writing paper, M Essajee; 16 cases glasswar, J Robinson; 31 cases glasswar, Jaffer Virjee; 57 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

Chelydra s—100 cases window glass, A C M Ebramjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—12 cases medicine, Hormusjee Ruttonjee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd March, compared with the Statement of 25th February, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	February 25. Rs. A. P.	March 3. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	3,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000 0 0	68,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	2,00,46,229 4 9	2,22,50,835 12 1
Other Deposits, &c	5,66,77,303 6 11	5,33,75,569 10 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,98,954 1 10	3,53,576 0 5
Sundries	21,77,278 1 4	21,78,276 14 4
	Rs. 10,01,49,758 1 1 10	10,56,06,258 5 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	39,52,115 0 0	45,85,895 0 0
Other authorised Investments	44,33,949 0 0	45,49,949 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,98,00,817 13 1	2,61,04,373 0 4
Credits do do.	1,45,29,434 14 3	1,45,01,343 7 11
Bills Discounted, &c	2,87,39,952 10 9	2,79,34,836 12 10
Balances with other Banks	3,39,702 3 11	6,38,253 15 2
Bullion	771 8 7	4,980 8 7
Dead Stock	13,05,819 1 1	13,10,697 8 6
Stamps	10,747 15 6	10,308 7 0
Sundries	15,33,67 5 13 11	15,36,382 11 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,19,30,2 0 6 2	98,91,299 3 0
Do. at Branches	1,32,20,2 0 4 7	1,45,36,658 10 9
	Rs. 10,01,49,7 58 11 10	10,56,06,258 5 8

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to March 3, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,23,636	Inc.
Do. at Branches	76,89,977	do.
Other Deposits	26,96,396	do.
Post Bills	4,54,923	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,49,580	Inc.
Loans	63,65,782	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,18,091	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	8,05,317	do.
Cash at Head Office	20,38,911	do.
Do. at Branches	13,06,388	Inc.

SIR HENRY PARKES is again attempting to enter the New South Wales Parliament. Mr. Hogan, M.P., in his recently published "Sister Dominions" (Ward and Downey), gives an interesting account of a visit he paid to the veteran statesman at his home, Kenilworth, Annandale, a Sydney suburb. Sir Henry was anxious to ascertain the prospects of Lord Rosebery's permanent leadership of the Liberal Party, and went on to recall reminiscences of a pleasant sojourn at The Durdans, Epsom, where he was his lordship's guest. The house party on that occasion embraced, among others, Russell Lowell, Henry James, and G. W. Smailey. Sir Harry Parkes has among his treasures several volumes of letters from celebrities of the century, which are his greatest prize and delight. They are all handsomely bound, the name of the celebrity whose correspondence the volume contains being priuted in large letters of gold on the cover of each. The Carlyle correspondence is the bulkiest of the series, letters having passed for many years between the sage of Chelsea and the artisan Australian Premier. The volume of Lord Tennyson's letters is next in size, and the one that is labelled "Gladstone" is also bulky, but all the letters in it were not addressed to Sir Henry. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the English G.O.M., and has collected everything he possibly could that bears the signature "W. E. Gladstone."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ormiston, 2,306 tons, Captain E Outram, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Baron Ardrossan, 1,825 tons, Captain A G MacNeil, sailed on Saturday last for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE s s Ormidale, 2,364 tons, Captain B H Butler, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain E Dodero, sailed yesterday for Hong Kong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain F W Packam, sailed on Satur

TO NIGHT.

MEDICAL ELECTRIC STAGE,

NEXT TO MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS,

Until Further Notice,

AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

DR.

MALONEY,

PHYSICIAN-

SURGEON.

Doors open 8 30 P.M.,

COMMENCING

9 O'Clock.

CARRIAGES 11 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE—NO COLLECTION.

Specialist Medical, Surgical and Electrical Treatment by a New and Unique Method for the Diseases of Men, Women and Children.

Ocular Demonstrations of this Scientific and Successful Method will be given by

TREATING THE HALT, LAME, PARALYZED, DEAF, and SIGHT, etc.

In full view of the Audience.

FREE PATIENTS for Public Treatment must be at the above named STAGE by 6-30 p.m., bringing letters from Magistrates, Clergymen or well-known citizens guaranteeing their cases to be deserving of free treatment.

DR. MALONEY'S MANAGER will give an interesting and amusing laughter-provoking Electrical Entertainment.

On presentation of Visiting Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen will be conducted to seats by the Ushers in attendance.

The best seats are reserved for Ladies, Government Officials, Public men and the Press.

The General Public is courteously invited.

Specialist: Medical Electricity:

The New Method of the Healing Touch for Men, Women and Children.

Dr. Maloney undertakes a SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for cases of Stuttering, Deafness, Sight, Throat, Voice, Locomotor Ataxy, Cramp, Varicose Veins, Writer's Cramp, Dyspepsia, the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated Complaints, and all who suffer from Brain and Spinal Affections, Fits, Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sleeplessness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver and Heat Derangement, Indigestion, Poor Blood, Eruptions on the Face, Fever, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Piles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Tumours, all Chronic Diseases of Man and Woman, no matter what causes arising from, and all nervous complaints, etc.

In special cases, when an operation is absolutely required, Dr. Maloney performs such operations by Electricity without pain and without chloroform.

First Preliminary Consultation Free.

No notice will be taken of letters unless Postage Stamps are enclosed for reply.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS GUARANTEED THE STRICTEST SECRECY.

CONSULTING HOURS—8 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

ADDRESS OF PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS AND SURGERY, FOR A SEASON ONLY,

FIRST FLOOR,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OLD ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

KANANGA of Japan

TOILET WATER

Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

KANANGA EXTRACT

A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.

RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

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DISEASES OF THE CHEST

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

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81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co: Calcutta.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

GLOVES FOR DAY WEAR

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR.

RELIABLE MAKES.

	Rs. a.
LADIES' 4-Button Colored Kid	3 12
„ „ Black „	4 0
„ „ Colored Suede ...	3 8
„ 6 „ „ „ ...	4 0
„ „ „ Black „ ...	4 0
„ „ „ White Kid	4 0
„ 4 „ Tan Cape	4 8

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE.

	Rs. a.
LADIES' White Suede	5 8
„ Cream „	5 8
„ Fancy Colored „	5 8
„ Assorted Tan „	5 8
„ Black „	5 8
„ White Kid Stitched Black...	6 8
„ Cream „ „ „ ...	6 8

BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

Neave's Food

HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

FOR INFANTS CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED

GEO 28 Rue

ROY & DELORE,

Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

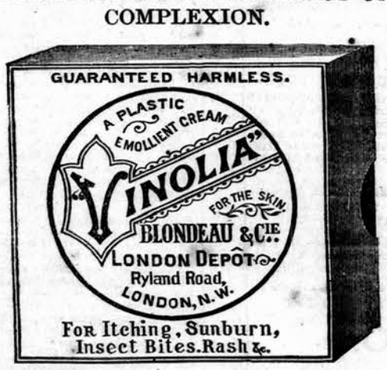
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.



For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rashes.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

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NOTICES.

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LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.

Purifies the Blood,

DELICIOUS,

WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-St., London.

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MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto,	,,	38.
Superior Hunter, ditto,	,,	65.
Ditto Keyless action	,,	85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	,,	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	29.
"Army" Half Hunter, ditto.	,,	39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto.	,,	70.
Ditto Keyless action	,,	90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	,,	175.

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., &c. Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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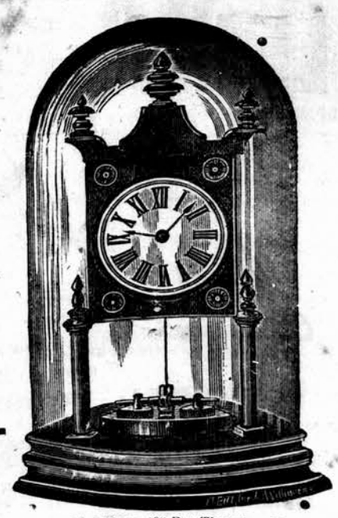

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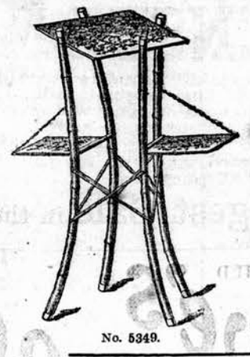

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